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Asia & Pacific

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KYODO'S 'UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION' OF COMMUNIQUE

OW190829 Tokyo KYODO in English 0822 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 19 KYODO -- Following is an unofficial translation of the Japan-Soviet Union communique released by the foreign press center Sunday:

Japan-Soviet Joint Communique (January 19, 1986)

At the invitation of the Government of Japan, Mr. Eduard A. Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee and the minister for foreign affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, paid an official visit to Japan from January 15 to 19, 1986.

During his stay in Tokyo, Soviet Minister for Foreign Affairs E.A. Shevardnadze met with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Prime Minister Nakasone affirmed the invitation which has already been extended to General Secretary of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union Mikhail S. Gorbachev to pay an official visit to Japan. Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze expressed his appreciation for this invitation.

Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze conveyed to Prime Minister Nakasone a letter from General Secretary Gorbachev inviting the prime minister to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union.

Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze met as part of the regular consultations, in which they discussed the bilateral relations between Japan and the Soviet Union as well as international issues of concern to both sides.

The two sides emphasized that developing Japan-Soviet relations based upon the principles of mutual benefit and equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs is not only in the shared interests of the Japanese and Soviet peoples but makes a major contribution to the peace and stability of Asia and the world.

The two foreign ministers pointed out the important significance of political dialogue between the leaders of Japan and the Soviet Union. In this connection, the two foreign ministers affirmed their agreement to hold regular consultations between the foreign ministers of Japan and the Soviet Union at least once a year, alternating between Moscow and Tokyo. Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze invited Japanese Foreign Minister Abe to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in 1986, and Japanese Foreign Minister Abe conveyed an invitation to Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze to pay an official visit to Japan in 1987. These respective invitations were accepted with gratitude by the two sides. The details of the visits will be agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

The two foreign ministers, positively assessing the fact that vice minister-level consultations have been held annually, expressed agreement with the continuation of said consultations. The next round of consultations will be held in Moscow at a time to be agreed upon by the two sides.

The two foreign ministers conducted negotiations on the conclusion of a peace treaty, including the problems which might constitute the content of said treaty, on the basis of the agreement affirmed in the joint communique of October 10, 1973. The two sides agreed to continue these negotiations in the next round of consultations which will take place in Moscow.

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The two sides expressed their intention to further promote trade and economic relations between Japan and the Soviet Union based upon mutual benefit. The two foreign ministers signed the trade and payment agreement for 1986-1990 and the agreement for avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income.

The two foreign ministers agreed to upgrade the level of the annual trade consultations and to have the next round of said consultations take place between the Japanese deputy minister for foreign affairs and the Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade in Moscow at a time mutually convenient to the two sides in 1986.

The two sides noted the conclusion between the two governments of the agreement concerning mutual relations in fisheries off the coast of both countries and the agreement concerning cooperation in the fisheries field and agreed to continue their effort for the smooth implementation of these agreements. In this connection the two sides expressed their agreement with discussing all issues related to the implementation of said agreements in a constructive manner in consideration of the two countries' long-term cooperation in the fisheries field and on the basis of mutual benefit. The two foreign ministers exchanged notes concerning the extension of the terms of validity of the exchange of notes dated January 27, 1972.

The two sides pointed out that there has been progress made in the negotiations on an agreement concerning cultural exchanges between the two governments and expressed their intention of promoting the negotiations with a view to concluding the agreement at the earliest possible time.

The two sides agreed to have the Japan-Soviet Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee hold its third meeting, based upon Article 3 of the Scientific and Technological Cooperation Agreement, at a mutually convenient time in 1986.

Regarding Foreign Minister Abe's request concerning visits by Japanese families to Japanese graves, the Soviet side said that this issue would be studied with all due attention from the humanitarian standpoint.

The two foreign ministers pointed out the great significance of developing international cooperation for the use of nuclear fusion for peaceful purposes for all of humankind.

The two sides affirmed with satisfaction the various measures to enhance navigational safety over the northern Pacific and the agreement which was achieved among the Soviet Union, Japan, and the United States of America regarding the formulation of policies for the implementation of these measures.

The two foreign ministers held frank exchanges of views on the main international issues of interest to the two sides, including the issue of peace and disarmament and some regional issues.

The two sides saw agreement on the need to further promote the strengthening of the positive trends in the international situation's development through expanded dialogue on international issues between the two countries.

The two foreign ministers expressed their high regard for the joint statement between the United States and the Soviet Union on the results of the discussions held between Ronald Reagan, president of the United States of America, and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union, in Geneva from November 19 through November 21, 1985, and pointed out that they perceive this as the start of dialogue for achieving a change for the better in the international situation.

The two sides stated their assessments of the situation developing in the Asia-Pacific region and stressed that cooperation with these countries' self-help efforts in the spirit of respect for the autonomy of the countries of the Asia-Pacific region contributes to the peace and stability of said region.

The two sides positively assessed the consultations being held between the Japanese and Soviet foreign ministers on international issues and agreed to continue these consultations. The two sides pointed out that the negotiations and consultations conducted during the visit of Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze to Japan were conducted in a businesslike atmosphere and were useful to both sides.

KYODO CARRIES MORE ON COMMUNIQUE, ABE REMARKS

OW190907 Tokyo KYODO in English 0857 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, Jan, 19 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union agree in a joint communique issued Sunday at the end of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's Tokyo trip, to resume peace treaty negotiations which have been suspended for over a decade because of a territorial dispute.

Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, who had heated debate with Shevardnadze on the territorial issue, said at a news conference: "Japan, with the communique as a starting point, is determined to patiently negotiate with the Soviet Union on the return of the northern territories." He said he will visit Moscow "at the earliest possible date" later this year to continue discussion on the marathon dispute over the four northern islands of Habomai, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu.

The communique, issued at 3 p.m. JST or about one hour after Shevardnadze left Tokyo, completing a five-day visit, did not mention the territorial question directly. The communique said: "The two foreign ministers conducted negotiations on the conclusion of a peace treaty, including the problems which might constitute the content of said treaty, on the basis of the agreement affirmed in the joint communique of October 10, 1973. The two sides agreed to continue these negotiations in the next round of consultations which will take place in Moscow."

The 1973 statement, signed by then Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and then Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka, called for the two countries to resolve issues left unresolved since the end of World War II. The Japanese Government has said the issues mentioned include the territorial problem. The Soviet Union has said since the mid 1970s that there is no territorial issue with Japan.

A senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official asserted that "there is no difference of understanding" between Tokyo and Moscow about the view that the territorial question is indeed an issue that should be settled before they sign a peace treaty. Shevardnadze, however, told his first news conference abroad at the Japan National Press Club Sunday morning that his country has not changed its policy on the northern territories.

Negotiations over a peace treaty between the two countries, enemies during World War II, were last held in 1973.

The Soviets took the islands, northeast of Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido, in the closing days of World War II.

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Abe declared at his press conference that the resumption of regular ministerial talks after an eight-year suspension and the agreement to continue ministerial meetings and exchange of visits by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev proposed in the communique were "an important step" toward an improvement in relations aggravated by the territorial issue and East-West tensions. Shevardnadze told reporters Gorbachev has "high hopes" of visiting Japan to improve relations.

The two neighboring countries agreed to promote relations in a variety of fields for mutual benefit, with the communique mentioning the signings Saturday of trade, tax and cultural exchange pacts, fishery talks, and the re-start of science and technology cooperation consultations, among other issues.

During the first regular ministers' talks since 1978, Abe and Shevardnadze also discussed other aspects of bilateral relations and international issues, including arms control and trouble spots such as Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Libya and the Korean peninsula. Abe said at the news conference that Shevardnadze explained during the first round of talks Gorbachev's fresh nuclear disarmament proposal 11 hours before the Soviet leader made it public.

Referring to last November's Geneva summit between Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, the Japan-Soviet communique said Abe and Shevardnadze "perceive this as the start of dialogue for achieving a change for the better in the international situation." But the Soviet foreign minister during his Tokyo news conference bitterly denounced the Reagan administration for pursuing the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), commonly called "star wars," which he warned would lead to militarization of outer space.

The communique made no mention of Gorbachev's Asian security conference scheme on which Abe and Shevardnadze dwelt in the course of their consultations that lasted more than 12 hours Wednesday through Friday. The Japanese foreign minister expressed skepticism about the Soviet proposal and pointed to the beefed-up Soviet Pacific fleet and military buildup in the Far East, including over 10,000 troops and some 40 MIG fighter planes reportedly deployed on the four northern islands. The communique merely stated that Abe and Shevardnadze in their talks on developments in the Asia-Pacific region "stressed that cooperation with these countries' self-help efforts in the spirit of respect for the autonomy of the countries of the Asia-Pacific region contributed to the peace and stability of the region."

The foreign ministers also held what Shevardnadze called "affirmative and satisfactory" talks on international cooperation in the use of nuclear fusion for peaceful purposes and agreed to reopen scientific and technological cooperation talks which Japan suspended as a punitive measure against Moscow following the imposition of martial law in Poland.

Japan rejected a Soviet request to conclude a long-term economic cooperation agreement to rejuvenate the Soviet economy, saying it will not sign one until the Soviets return the northern territories.

The communique also contained a Japan-U.S.-Soviet agreement on measures to ensure air safety over the northern Pacific to avoid a repetition of the 1983 shooting down of a Korean Airlines jetliner by Soviet military aircraft, killing all 269 people on board.

"The negotiations and consultations conducted during the visit of Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze to Japan were conducted in a businesslike atmosphere and were useful to both sides," the communique said of Shevardnadze's trip.

LDP MEMBER TANI VISITS DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG

Says Kim Hopes for South Talks

OW171435 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1400 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] According to NHK correspondent in Beijing [name indistinct], President Kim Il-song of North Korea -- the DPRK -- met with member of the House of Representatives Yoichi Tani, who is acting chairman of the Japan Dietmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, today in Pyongyang. During the meeting, President Kim expressed his hope for holding a North-South summit sometime this year. This was disclosed by Representative Tani at a press conference held this evening upon his return to Beijing from Pyongyang. President Kim was quoted as saying that he wishes to hold talks with the highest leader of the South sometime this year, and to accomplish this the North will avoid anything that may offend the South.

In his New Year's address, President Kim said he would make efforts to realize North-South talks at the highest level with South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, but this is the first time he has ever mentioned the timing for the talks.

Meets With Kim Il-song, Ho Tam

OW171019 Tokyo KYODO in English 0956 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 17 KYODO -- North Korean President Kim Il-song Friday held talks in Pyongyang with Yoichi Tani, chief of a group of Japanese parliamentarians, according to a radio report from the North Korean capital. The meeting came at the end of Tani's four-day visit to North Korea.

Ho Tam, a Communist Party Politburo member and former foreign minister, and Kim U-chong, president of the North Korea-Japan Goodwill and Friendship Association, were also present at the meeting. Ho is an architect of North Korea's policy for reunification of the Korean peninsula.

The report monitored in Tokyo did not elaborate on what they discussed. Tani, a Lower House member close to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, is reported to be carrying a personal letter from Nakasone to President Kim. Japan does not have diplomatic relations with North Korea.

More of Kim's Hope for Talks

OW180016 Tokyo KYODO in English 0006 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, Jan. 18 KYODO -- North Korean President Kim Il-song has said he would like to hold talks with the "highest ranking official" of the South Korean Government within this year, raising the possibility of the first ever meeting between leaders of the two Koreas, a Japanese lawmaker said here Friday. Kim had previously said in a new year message that he will make efforts to realize a meeting with the "highest authority" of South Korea or President Chon Tu-hwan. But Kim did not suggest at the time when the meeting might be held.

The Japanese parliamentarian, Yoichi Tani, met Kim in Pyongyang earlier this week. Tani is here en route home from a private visit to North Korea. In the meeting, Kim was quoted as saying, "I hope a meeting with the highest ranking official of South Korea will be held within this year."

In order to create an atmosphere for a Kim-Chon meeting, North Korea "will refrain from any action which might irritate (South Korea)," Kim added. That is why North Korea decided to halt a major military exercise set to begin February 1, Kim was quoted as saying.

North Korea has said South Korea should call off its annual joint war game with the United States, also scheduled to begin February 1.

During his four-day stay in Pyongyang, Tani also held talks with Ho Tam, a Politburo member and former foreign minister, and other officials.

Invites Ho Tam to Visit

OW171321 Tokyo KYODO in English 1306 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, Jan. 17 Kyodo -- Former North Korean Foreign Minister Ho Tam has accepted an invitation to visit Japan, Japanese Diet member Yoichi Tani said Friday. Tani also told reporters that North Korean Vice Premier Kim Pok-sin had pledged to settle North Korea's 58 billion yen outstanding debt with Japan shortly.

Tani, who had a meeting with both Kim and Ho during his recent visit to North Korea, disclosed this during a brief stopover in Beijing on his way back home.

Japan has no diplomatic relations with North Korea, and Ho, a Politburo member, would be the highest North Korean official to visit Japan.

Tani, acting chairman of the Japan-(North) Korea Parliamentarians League for Friendship, said the date of Ho's visit would be decided after consultations with officials of the supra-partisan group.

Tani also had a meeting with President Kim Il-song while in Pyongyang. Tani also had a meeting with President Kim Il-song while in Pyongyang. Tani denied news reports that he carried a personal message from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to President Kim.

Tani said North Korean officials had accepted a Japanese proposal to station trade representatives in Pyongyang as part of bilateral efforts to expand economic and trade relations.

OW181201 Tokyo KYODO in English 1151 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 18 KYODO -- A Lower House member of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) returned from a visit to North Korea Saturday and said North Korean leaders expressed hopes to him for better ties with Japan.

Yoichi Tani, acting chairman of a parliamentary group for improvement of relations between Japan and North Korea, held talks with President Kim Il-song and other North Korean leaders during his four-day visit.

Tani told reporters that Ho Tam, a North Korean party Politburo member in charge of Korean reunification, has accepted an invitation to visit Japan.

The North Korean leaders also expressed the hope that the question of North Korea's trade debts with Japan would be resolved in the near future.

Kim said he hopes to see a summit between North and South Korea to take place within this year, Tani said.

Tani is a member of an intraparty LDP faction led by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and his visit reflected Nakasone's desire to improve relations with North Korea, according to Japanese sources. Japan has no diplomatic relations with North Korea.

They said that it would take some time for a visit to Japan by Ho Tam, former foreign minister, to materialize because of concern within the LDP about the effect it might have on relations between Japan and South Korea.

DPRK CRITICIZES U.S. 'REARMAMENT' OF JAPAN

OW210221 Tokyo KYODO in English 0214 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 21 KYODO -- North Korea has hailed the Soviet Union for taking the initiative in promoting detente in Asia but attacked the United States for abetting Japan's "rearmament and remilitarization," according to radio Pyongyang. "(The United States) is working persistently to speed up the rearmament and remilitarization of Japan," North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam said Monday night. He was speaking at a banquet in Pyongyang for Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

Kim also attacked the United States for its attempt to "complete a three-way military alliance (with South Korea and Japan)," the radio said in a report monitored in Tokyo.

Shevardnadze is in the North Korean capital following a five-day visit to Tokyo last week.

EC COMMISSION PRESIDENT DELORS VISITS TOKYO

OW201235 Tokyo KYODO in English 1150 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. KYODO -- Jacques Delors, president of the European Community Commission, called here Monday for effective policy coordination among the United States, Western Europe and Japan to ensure the success of the Tokyo summit in May. Delors made the call in an hourlong meeting with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe who called on the EC leader at his Tokyo hotel just before leaving on a five-day visit to Britain and West Germany.

The EC president said he expects the Tokyo summit of seven industrial democracies and the EC to represent "a starting point of fresh endeavors" to settle economic, trade, monetary and currency problems, a Japanese official said.

Delors won an approving nod from Abe, the official said, when the former French finance minister urged the United States, Western Europe and Japan to agree on coordinating policies and pledged the EC's maximum efforts to help make the Tokyo summit a success.

A significant portion of the Delors-Abe meeting concerned Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's Japan visit Wednesday through Sunday, according to a Foreign Ministry official.

As Abe briefed Delors on Shevardnadze's trip here, the EC Commission president commented that the Common Market hopes to have a stable relationship with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) grouping the Soviet Union and its satellite states in Eastern Europe. The Soviet Union and its allies "are trying to catch up with the West in the economic and technological fields," a Foreign Ministry official quoted Delors as telling Abe.

The EC president explained at length about Western Europe's ongoing unification scheme and characterized the entry of Spain and Portugal into the common market as symbolizing "the EC's confidence in the future," the official said.

The official said Foreign Minister Abe hailed the European unity program as a move "contributing to global stability." The program will be discussed in Abe's separate talks with British and West German foreign ministers Sir Geoffrey Howe and Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Abe, apparently concerned about a record trade imbalance between Japan and the EC, handed Delors a 17-page report on "positive developments in Japan-EC economic relations" in the past year concerning Japan's increased auto imports from Europe and industrial and technological cooperation instead of focusing only on trade friction. The report mentioned a 21.5 percent gain in auto imports from the EC to 46,171, the lifting of a ban of British pig meat imports, Honda Motor's project to produce car panels in Belgium for Britain's BL and other cases of industrial cooperation and Japan's market-opening measures.

Also in the report was a 500 million dollar bosphorus bridge project by a Japan-Italy-Turkey consortium which won the contract over British concerns. "The purpose of this report is to shed light, though not in an exhaustive way, on those positive developments looking back the year 1985," [as received] the report stated.

The Foreign Ministry official speculated that Delors who stopped short of mentioning the EC's record trade deficit of 11.1 billion dollars with Japan in his meeting with Abe may raise the subject in Tuesday's talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. The EC president may also renew an EC request to the Japanese Government to set an "import target" or draw up an "import vision" to correct the trade imbalance, the official predicted.

Delors' official five-day visit to Japan started against the backdrop of a Japan-EC ministerial meeting last November during which the two sides failed to reach agreement on ways to ease trade tensions.

The EC president will attend a court luncheon hosted by Emperor Hirohito before meeting Nakasone. Delors will visit a steel plant and hold talks with business leaders and International Trade and Industry Minister Nichio Watanabe Wednesday. He will make a sightseeing trip to the ancient capitals of Nara and Kyoto Friday before leaving Japan.

Meets With Nakasone on Trade

OW211251 Tokyo KYODO in English 1245 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 21 KYODO -- Jacques Delors, president of the European Community (EC) Commission, proposed Tuesday the creation of a monitoring committee with Japan to correct a chronic trade imbalance in Japan's favor.

Delors made the proposal in a two-hour meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

A Japanese Government official said Nakasone gave conditional consent to the new proposal which the EC chief said is mainly designed to monitor Japanese efforts to whittle down Japan's trade surplus with the EC which reached a record 11.1 billion dollars in 1985.

Delors met with Nakasone on the second day of a five-day visit to Japan in a fresh attempt to improve Japan-EC relations which have been at a low point in recent years because of an annual trade imbalance of over 10 billion dollars.

The EC president called on Japan to find ways to integrate itself in the global economy, referring to a low level of Japanese imports of manufactured products in relation to the country's gross national product, the government official said. Delors, a former French finance minister, suggested that a boost in Japan's importation of manufactured goods will become an indicator by which to gauge Japan's integration into the world economy.

Premier Nakasone, expressing his conditional approval of the EC proposal for a monitoring committee, argued that such a bilateral committee should review Japanese achievements instead of itemizing imports of manufactured products, the Japanese official said after the meeting.

Nakasone also explained to Delors that, in a speech to a meeting of business leaders earlier in the day, he had called for joint efforts by his government and the Japanese people to increase imports to prevent the country from turning into another Carthage because of an annual worldwide trade surplus of 50 billion dollars.

The Japanese leader said he will pledge Japanese resolve to achieve a balanced Japan-EC trade relationship in his speech before a dinner that he will host for the visiting EC leader after their talks.

Delors did not specifically renew an EC request to Japan to set an imports target in his lengthy meeting with Nakasone, although a Japanese trade negotiator said that did not necessarily mean the Common Market is giving up the concepts.

When asked if the new EC proposal for the establishment of a monitoring committee represented a change of tactics, the trade negotiator responded that it would be premature to draw such a conclusion in view of tougher stances some hardline EC member countries have proposed against Japan.

Delors also proposed a greater role for the European currency unit (ECU) and the Japanese yen in the world market place and specifically called for the yen's internationalization to enable other countries to hold the Japanese unit as a reserve currency, along with the dollar.

The EC also noted that the enlarged common market, with the entry on January 1 of Spain and Portugal, is aware of the significance of debts incurred by developing countries, Japanese officials said.

The officials said Nakasone and Delors also briefly discussed the annual summit of leaders of seven industrial democracies and the EC to be held in Tokyo May 4-6. Nakasone and Delors will attend the meeting, along with leaders of the United States, Canada, Britain, France, Italy and West Germany.

TRADE MINISTERS PREPARE OECD, GATT, SUMMIT AGENDAS

OW181109 Tokyo KYODO in English 1047 GMT 18 Jan 86

[By Sei Ogawa]

[Text] San Diego, Jan 17 KYODO -- Trade ministers of the United States, the European Community (EC), Canada and Japan will continue to analyze the agenda for a new round of multilateral trade talks on the final day Saturday of a three-day meeting in San Diego, California, Japanese sources said, Friday night.

Discussions so far have centered on ways to prepare for successful talks on the scheduled new trade round at a ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in April and at the Tokyo summit of industrialized nations in May, the sources said. The OECD meeting and the seven-nation Tokyo summit will discuss the contents of a declaration for the new round to be issued at a ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in September, they said.

Besides those meetings, the last GATT general meeting in November agreed to start a preparatory committee meeting on the new round in Geneva later this month. Discussions in Geneva will naturally center on the items to be included in the new round, such as establishing new trade rules on services trade and patent rights, computer software and other intellectual property rights, the sources said.

The quadrilateral conference, hosted by U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter, is also being attended by EC Commissioner Willy de Clercq, Canadian International Trade Minister James Kelleher and Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Michio Watanabe. The four will continue discussions Saturday on such new round issues as service trade, safeguards (emergency import curbs), conflict management procedures, subsidies for natural resource development and trade-related investment, the sources said.

The four ministers will also have further talks Saturday on ways to establish a new criteria for protecting intellectual property rights in world trade discussed Friday, the sources said. They will jointly attend a closing press conference after holding two plenary sessions and a working lunch on the final day.

After the press meeting, Watanabe will have bilateral talks with Kelleher and later hold a second session of such talks with Yeutter, the sources said. The talks between Watanabe and Yeutter will be focused on semiconductor trade, they added.

WATANABE, YUETTER COMPLETE SECOND ROUND OF TALKS

OW190939 Tokyo KYODO in English 0750 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] San Diego, Jan. 18 KYODO -- United States Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter and Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Michio Watanabe agreed Saturday to reopen working-level semiconductor trade talks late next week in Washington, Japanese officials said.

Yeutter and Watanabe held their second round of bilateral talks just after the end of a three-day meeting here between the U.S., Canada, Japan and the European Community (EC).

Yeutter told Watanabe that the U.S. wants to settle the semiconductor issue before the end of February as a quick settlement of the issue would improve trade ties between the two nations, the officials said.

Yeutter warned that the political atmosphere in the U.S. will become more hostile toward Japan in the next few weeks with the announcement of Japan-U.S. trade statistics for 1985 due shortly, they said.

Yeutter stressed that the semiconductor settlement is his most important task at the moment, according to the officials.

Expressing his gratitude to Yeutter for hosting the trade ministers' meeting in San Diego, Watanabe said that it is vital for the U.S. and Japan to solve semiconductor, automobile and other trade issues one by one, the officials said. Watanabe told Yeutter that the two should keep in close touch by letters or telephone to solve each issue, they said.

Watanabe stressed that he wants the May summit of seven industrialized nations in Tokyo to be a success through the partnership between the U.S. and Japan, the officials said.

The Yeutter-Watanabe meeting was held after Watanabe met with Canadian International Trade Minister James Kelleher.

Kelleher and Watanabe expressed mutual satisfaction with trade relations between Canada and Japan, the officials said. Kelleher asked Japan to encourage high-technology transfers to Canada, they said.

They also reported Kelleher also as saying Canada wants to host the first ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) for starting a new round of multilateral trade talks in Montreal and Watanabe said he would take note.

Kelleher also invited Watanabe to Canada, the officials added.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SHEVARDNADZE VISIT

Visits Mangyongdae

SK211540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Pyongyang January 21 (KCNA) -- Eduard Amvrosyevich Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and his entourage visited Mangyongdae on January 21.

The guests were accompanied by So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee and chairman of the Pyongyang municipal people's committee, and others. They first visited the old home in Mangyongdae where the great leader President Kim Il-song was born and cultivated his grand aspirations of revolution, spending his childhood. There they saw the mementoes with keen interest, hearing the immortal stories associated with this historical house. They posed for a souvenir picture at the old home in Mangyongdae.

Then the foreign minister and his entourage visited the Grand People's study house. After seeing the inside facilities and equipment of the study house including reading and lecture rooms, they stepped out to the balcony to enjoy a panoramic view of Pyongyang. Noting that this study house was a wonderful palace, the foreign minister said such a palace for the people could be built only under the socialist system. He made an entry in the visitor's book and presented a souvenir to the Grand People's Study House.

Sees Dance Performance

SK211545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Pyongyang January 21 (KCNA) -- Eduard Amvrosyevich Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, appreciated a music and dance performance this evening at the Mansudae Art Theatre.

In the performance together with the guests were Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; officials concerned and working people in the city. The performance was acclaimed by the audience for its high ideological and artistic value.

At the end of the performance Shevardnadze, accompanied by Kim Yong-nam, stepped on the stage and presented a basket of flowers to the performers in congratulation of their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

Kim Hosts Luncheon

SK211556 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Pyongyang January 21 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on January 21 arranged a luncheon for E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, on an official goodwill visit to our country.

Invited there together with the foreign minister were M.S. Kapitsa, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and other suite members and Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea. Present there were Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau on the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and chairman of the Committee of External Economic Affairs; Choe Chong-kun, member of the WPK Central Committee and minister of foreign trade; Chong Song-nam, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and minister of external economic affairs; Kwon Hui-kyong, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union; and Kim Hyong-yul, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

The luncheon took place in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

PAPER WELCOMES SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

SK190132 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2118 GMT 18 Jan 86

[NODONG SINMUN 19 January article : "We Welcome the Good Envoy of the Soviet People"]

[Text] Comrade Eduard Amvrosyevich Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Political Bureau and foreign minister of the USSR, will arrive in Pyongyang today at the invitation of the WPK Central Committee and the DPRK Government. Comrade Shevardnadze's visit to our country this time is of important significance in strengthening the traditional relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union, which are blooming and developing with each passing day.

Our people warmly welcome Comrade Shevardnadze's visit to our country. Comrade Shevardnadze's visit to our country is being made at a significant time when new successes have been achieved in the internal and external activities of the parties and governments of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union and when the two countries have started a vigorous advance toward greater victory at the outset of the new year.

Today the fraternal Soviet people are vigorously waging the struggle for the overall completion of socialism with firm faith and overflowing hope under the tested leadership of the CPSU headed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the excellent activist.

In particular, in accordance with a series of measures taken by the party Central Committee recently the struggle to strengthen the combat capability and leadership of party organizations, to enhance the role of state and public organizations, to enhance the sense of responsibility and organizational life of party members and functionaries, and to firmly establish discipline and order in all fields are being vigorously waged. Along with this, the working of promoting progress in science and technology, intensifying the economy, increasing the social effectiveness of production, improving the welfare of the working people, and strengthening defense capabilities is being vigorously waged.

All this work has been carried out precisely in close combination with the entire party-wide and all-people's struggle to greet the 27th CPSU Congress -- which will be a historic event in the life of the fraternal Soviet people -- with lofty political zeal and brilliant labor successes.

The Soviet Union is the fatherland of Leninism, and the banner of Lenin -- the banner of October -- is now bearing more abundant fruit in the broad land of the Soviet Union.

The successes that members of the CPSU and the Soviet working people are achieving today in their majestic struggle to advance Soviet society toward communism have drawn great attention from world's people.

Persistently exercising the Leninist peace-loving policy, the CPSU and Soviet Government have resolutely struggled to check and frustrate the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war and to safeguard mankind's peace and security.

In particular, recently the CPSU and Soviet Government advanced a series of reasonable proposals for preventing an arms race in space, for halting the arms race on earth, for realizing nuclear arms reduction, and for alleviating international tension. They have repeatedly taken positive measures for their realization.

At the Soviet-U.S. summit talks held in Geneva, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev waged energetic activities to embody the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU.

Our people have actively supported the just initiatives and efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet Government to safeguard world peace and security.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Korea and the Soviet Union are friendly neighbors closely linked with a river in between. The Korean and Soviet peoples are class brothers and intimate comrades-in-arms who have struggled together for a long time for common ideals and goals.

The communists and peoples of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have not only jointly struggled against imperialist aggression and colonialist oppression, but have also closely supported and cooperated with each other for the victory of the socialist and communist cause.

The relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union have been expanded and developed to a new, higher stage, particularly with the visit of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, to the Soviet Union as the occasion.

Last year the peoples of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union splendidly commemorated the 40th anniversary of national liberation, and mutual visits of personages from various sectors and exchanges and cooperation in the economic, technological, and cultural fields were vigorously carried out. At the end of last year a Korean-Soviet joint communique was issued. This is a mighty demonstration of Korean-Soviet friendship, which is blooming and developing with each passing day.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government and people today actively support and encourage the just struggle of our party, government, and people for socialist construction and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Such class solidarity and revolutionary support by the Soviet Union are great encouragement to our people.

Comrade Shevardnadze's visit to our country this time will further give new vitality to Korean-Soviet friendship that is constantly developing in conformity with the interests of the Korean and Soviet peoples, with the demands of the socialist and communist cause, and the cause of peace.

PARLIAMENTARIAN OFFICIAL SENDS NOTICE TO SOUTH

SK220337 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Chon Kum-chol, head of the North side's delegation to the preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks, has sent the following telephone message to the head of the South side's delegation.

To Kwon Chong-tal, head of the South side's delegation to the preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks.

The announcement of plans for the large-scale "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise by your side on 18 January despite the unanimous opposition of people at home and abroad cannot be construed otherwise than an act to deliberately create obstacles to North-South dialogue.

I cannot but express deep concern and regret over the fact that your side has made it impossible to hold the third preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks as scheduled by announcing the plans for the military exercise while turning a deaf ear to our repeated peace proposals and sincere peace efforts.

Your side's act this time has proceeded for the wrong stand of attaching greater importance to the military exercise to be conducted in collusion with foreign forces than to the dialogue with the same nation and attaching greater importance to the interests of foreign aggression forces than to the interests of the nation.

Your side must reflect on itself and apologize, before all the compatriots who want the early convocation of parliamentary talks, for the act of having evaded holding contact with us on an excuse of its past internal situation and having suspended again the preliminary contact with the provocative military racket today.

I am notifying your side that we will decide on the date of our preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks in accordance with our judgment of the situation after the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise is over.

[Dated] 21 January 1986

[Signed] Chon Kum-chol, head of the North side's delegation to the preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks.

RED CROSS LEADER SENDS MESSAGE TO SOUTH

SK220321 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Yi Chong-yul, head of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society, sent the following telephone message to the chief delegate of the delegation of the South side's Red Cross Society.

To Yi Yong-tok, chief delegate of the delegation of the Korean Red Cross Society.

Prior to the 11th round of North-South Red Cross talks, which the entire nation, as well as families and relatives separated in the North and South, is attentively watching with great expectations, the authorities of your side announced the plan to conduct the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise. This has, again, promoted a grave obstacle to our talks.

We cannot but express, to your side, our deep regrets at the fact that, disregarding the realities in which our Red Cross figures are holding talks, while sitting face to face with each other, as fellow countrymen, the authorities of your side have made the Red Cross humanitarian talks unable to be held as scheduled by planning to conduct the large-scale war exercise against us, the target of the invasion, in illicit union with the United States, a foreign force.

In connection with this grave situation, it is better for your side to appropriately call the authorities of your side to account for this situation and ask them to apologize for the consequences arising therefrom, instead of attempting to mislead public opinion through excuses, while slandering others. As for future talks, we recognize that we will be able to hold talks in accordance with our judgment of the situation after the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise of your side is over.

[Dated] 22 January 1986

[Signed] Yi Chongxayul, head of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society.

PAPER ON PREVENTING NUCLEAR WAR IN KOREA

SK171351 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2120 GMT 16 Jan 86

[NODONG SINMUN 17 January special article: "Let Us Prevent the Danger of a Nuclear War Through the United Efforts of the Entire Nation" -- KCNA identifies this as a "signed article"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, South Korea has been turned into a most dangerous war powderkeg and a base of U.S. nuclear war. A very tense situation capable of triggering a war at any time is being created in our country. Preventing the danger of a nuclear war in Korea has now become a very pressing and realistic question. If a nuclear war breaks out in the world, it will primarily be in Korea. Noting this, a publication in Japan, which experienced the devastating effects of atomic bombs 40 years ago, has expressed its concern.

This is not without reason. South Korea has become the most dangerous source of a nuclear war in the world. Some 1,000 nuclear weapons of every description have been densely packed in South Korea. Even neutron bombs and the smallest nuclear bombs, which have been rejected as dangerous weapons in every corner of the world and, therefore, have never been deployed anywhere in the world, are secretly being stockpiled there. F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying neutron bombs are being supplied to U.S. troops occupying South Korea, the first among the U.S. troops deployed abroad. The U.S. imperialists keep troops of aggression stationed and nuclear weapons stockpiled in every corner of the world. However, nowhere else can they exercise such an exclusive right to independently use nuclear weapons, not restricted by anyone, as in South Korea.

By abusing this exclusive right, the U.S. imperialists are unhesitatingly prattling that they will not hesitate to use nuclear weapons in the event of a war in Korea, or that another war in Korea would be a nuclear war. The fact that the "Team Spirit" war exercises, held annually on a large scale, have been turned into nuclear war exercises in recent years is an indication that the U.S. imperialists are about to translate their outrageous language into action. Korea is in a state of a truce. However, because of the fact that huge armed forces are standing face to face across the Military Demarcation Line, tension constantly hovers over the Korean peninsula.

It is clear to everyone that the U.S. imperialists are capable of provoking a nuclear war of northward invasion at any moment, while devoting themselves to war exercises and military provocations by amassing huge armed forces, and that this could escalate into a global thermonuclear war. The danger of a nuclear war in Korea lies not in this alone. What cannot be overlooked is that the U.S. imperialists are trying to use Korea as a battlefield of a nuclear war even if the situation in other regions in the world develops unfavorably for them. TONGIL PYONGNON, a magazine published in Japan, once wrote that Reagan of the United States could say, neither here nor there, strike wherever we can strike. The magazine wrote that from the military point of view, it thinks that the United States has a nuclear war in Korea in mind.

Today, the Korean peninsula is a region pregnant with the danger of a thermonuclear war, where a nuclear war could break out even if the U.S. imperialists start a game of playing with fire in order to dodge a crisis in some other place. All facts demonstrate that unless our people rise up to root out the danger of a nuclear war, there would be irreversible consequences not only for peace in Korea, but also for world peace. It is our Korean people that should play the role of masters in rooting out the danger of a nuclear war and in guaranteeing peace in Korea. In the event a nuclear war breaks out in Korea, it is our people in the North and South and the rivers and mountains of our beloved fatherland that would fall victim to the nuclear war. While bringing nuclear weapons into South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are babbling that they are protecting South Korea. This, however, is a lie.

As can be seen by the fact that the bosses of the U.S. military have declared the Korean peninsula a region of importance related to the vital interests of the United States, the U.S. imperialists are deploying nuclear weapons in South Korea because of their own interests in executing the U.S. world strategy, and not because of their intention to protect South Korea. The U.S. imperialists are trying to survive, not to protect South Korea, by sacrificing it as a victim of a nuclear war. This is evidenced by the fact that they are bringing into South Korea Pershing II's, whose range is far beyond the boundary of Korea, ground-launched cruise missiles, and B-52 strategic bombers, while trying to drag South Korea even into the "star wars" plan. In connection with Reagan's sneaking into South Korea 3 years ago, a foreign news report said that the purpose of his visit was to secretly reach an agreement on deploying tactical and strategic nuclear weapons there and then predicted that South Korea would become a battlefield of a nuclear war should the deployment of nuclear weapons be pushed ahead.

A South Korean dissident has recently said that the nuclear weapons possessed by the U.S. troops occupying South Korea are not for our protection. He expressed his concern that we would be the first to be attacked should a world war break out. If a nuclear war breaks out in Korea, none of our people living either in the North or in the South will be able to avoid the nuclear holocaust. The thought of the land of our fatherland, in which not only we live but generations to come will live, being turned into a battlefield for the outside forces' nuclear war is lamentable. Offering South Korea as a battlefield of a nuclear war is a flunkeyist act of treachery far exceeding the crimes committed by the five Ulsa enemies. It is also an act of treachery against the nation, which will be cursed for generations to come.

The energy to rescue our people, standing on the brink of a nuclear war, from a life-and-death crisis rests with our people. Today's situation demands that the entire people rise to join in a pan-national, antiwar, and antinuclear peace movement.

In order to rescue the people from the danger of a nuclear war, the North and South should unite with, not confront, each other. Ideology and system are valuable to our people, who are of the same bloodline, but the nation is far more valuable than an ideology and system.

What good will the discussion of ideology and system do the North and South when the land is turned into a sea of nuclear fire? We must think of the nation before anything else.

If the same people do not abandon the hostility toward each other and the confrontational attitude they have now, no result other than providing troubled waters for outside forces to fish in can be expected. As an immediate question, the North and South should not delay the discussion of the issue of announcing a joint declaration of nonaggression between the two sides through North-South parliamentary talks, as a practical measure to promote national harmony and distrust and to ease tension.

The United States assumes South Korea as a base of nuclear attack. We cannot allow the Korean peninsula to be turned into a battlefield of a nuclear war or a site for a nuclear test. Not only the additional deployment of nuclear weapons inside and outside of the Korean peninsula [should be stopped], but also the nuclear weapons that have already been deployed there should be removed.

Such voices denouncing the U.S. imperialists' attempt to provoke a nuclear war are being heard among the South Korean people. The antiwar and antinuclear peace movement can prove its great worth only when it is launched as a pan-national movement keeping the masses of all walks of life in line, on the basis of the anti-U.S. consciousness for independence.

The U.S. imperialists will not be able to stay in South Korea any longer if all our people not only do not beg for nuclear protection from some other country, but also bravely rise up to force the U.S. troops to withdraw.

If and when nuclear weapons disappear from South Korea and when the Korean peninsula is turned into a nuclear-free and peace zone, not only our people, but also the people in our neighboring countries and the people of the world will be able to live peacefully, without knowing the danger of a nuclear war. The Korean people will root out the danger of a nuclear war and bring a new, peaceful, and unified fatherland to the land of 3,000 ri. on their own, without fail.

EMBASSY IN USSR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

SK180408 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] A press conference was held at the embassy of our country in the Soviet Union on 14 January in connection with the issuance of a statement by the DPRK Foreign Ministry on 11 January.

Respectfully placed on the front wall of the site of the press conference was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Participating in the press conference were functionaries from publication and information sectors in the Soviet Union, including central-level newspapers, the press, and broadcast reporters.

Yi Tu-yol, our country's charge d'affairs in the Soviet Union, spoke at the press conference. He said that the Foreign Ministry of our country has issued a statement in connection with important measures taken by the DPRK Government to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and to provide a much more favorable atmosphere for the North-South dialogue.

He said that in order to alleviate tension in Korea, the government of our country has decided not to conduct large-scale military exercises in the entire territory of the northern half of the republic, starting on 1 February, and to suspend all military exercises during the period the North-South dialogue is held. He said emphatically that the measures recently taken by the government of our country not only will open a decisively favorable phase for alleviating tension in Korea and for holding a dialogue between the North and South but also will contribute to preserving a durable peace in Asia and the world. He then said that the United States and the South Korean authorities should respond to such a proposal of the government of the republic. Expressing deep thanks to Soviet publication and information agencies for positively supporting our just cause of peacefully resolving the Korean question, he expressed the firm belief that the Soviet publication and information agencies will positively support and encourage our proposal that is of great favorable conditions for the North-South dialogue.

CHONGNYON SUPPORTS JOINT STATEMENT OF TALKS

SK220520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo January 21 (KNS-KCNA) -- The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) issued a statement on January 21 supporting the joint statement of the delegation of the North side to the North-South economic talks, the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the delegation of the North side to the preliminary contract for the North-South parliamentary talks.

The statement says: The delegations of the DPRK side to the North-South talks published a joint statement on January 20, expressing their stand to resume the North-South talks which had so far been held when a favourable atmosphere is created for the talks after the military exercises, in face of the persistent scheme of the United States and the South Korean authorities to stage the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises. This is an entirely just stand.

Fully supporting the joint statement of the delegations of the DPRK side, Chongnyon in the name of the entire Korean compatriots in Japan desirous of the reunification of the country bitterly denounces the scheme of the United States and the South Korean authorities to hold the provocative "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises. If the United States and the South Korean authorities truly want peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, they must stop at once all their actions fostering the atmosphere of war and confrontation to the extreme and threatening the dialogue partner. We strongly demand that the United States and the South Korean authorities apologize for their grave acts that led to the suspension of the North-South talks which began to show a bright prospect and promptly renounce the plan of the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises in response to the peaceful initiative of the DPRK before it is too late. And we demand once again that the United States and the South Korean authorities respond genuine dialogue for reunification, the dialogue for peace.

DELEGATE URGES EARLY RESUMPTION OF N-S TALKS

SK220106 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Kim Ki-hwan, Seoul's chief delegate to the inter-Korean economic conference, yesterday urged Pyongyang to resume the talks at an early date. He called on the north to return to the "negotiating table as early as possible," while expressing regret over its unilateral postponement of the sixth economic meeting scheduled for today.

The southern chief delegate made the remarks after Pyongyang sent a telephone message to Seoul earlier in the day, informing its decision not to attend the economic talks scheduled to open at Panmunjom at 10 a.m. today. The north Korean action came a day after Pyongyang broadcast that it would put off inter-Korean talks in all channels, citing the forthcoming ROK-U.S. "Team Spirit" exercise as an excuse. Kim said, "I feel very sorry that the sixth economic conference the two sides had agreed to hold today cannot be held because of the north Korean boycott."

"Now all the Korean people hope that the economic talks will make early progress so that both sides could exchange materials and initiate economic cooperation. I sincerely urge Pyongyang to respect such wish of the people." He noted that the south also sent a telephone message to the north, asking it to abide by agreements and resume the stalled talks.

PAPER ATTACKS NORTH FOR INTERRUPTING TALKS

SK210055 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Jan 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Team Spirit Vs S-N Talks"]

[Text] The Pyongyang regime has once again chilled inter-Korea relations by unilaterally announcing an interruption of the dialogue in three channels between both parts of the divided country. In a statement broadcast over the radio to this effect yesterday morning, the Pyongyang authorities made a poor excuse for shelving the inter-Korea talks for an undesignated period, pointing out its dissatisfaction with the annual joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise, better known as "Team Spirit '86," which is slated for Feb. 10 through mid-April.

Pyongyang's refusal to reopen the South-North dialogue came just prior to the sixth round of economic talks between Seoul and Pyongyang, scheduled for tomorrow. Two other inter-Korea talks, including the Red Cross conference and preliminary parliamentary talks, were originally set for sometime next month.

The "Team Spirit" exercise has been annually deployed since 1976 in South Korea as a defensive drill jointly undertaken by the Korean and U.S. forces, in a scheme to maintain a deterrent force to the existing armed menace from the other side of the divided land. Upon announcing the "Team Spirit" operation last Saturday, the South Korean government and the U.N. Command had notified Pyongyang about the exercise and invited the North Korean and Chinese military team to observe the drill first-hand, as in previous years, so that any misunderstanding on the Communist side may be prevented and unnecessary tensions on the peninsula be avoided.

In view of such peace-oriented arrangements by the South, the one-sided refusal by Pyongyang to resume inter-Korea dialogue at this juncture can hardly be justified for any plausible reason.

Compared with the conventional military event as such whose scale and defensive tactics are openly publicized, it is understood that North Korea last year secretly staged its offensive military games of various scales on as many as some 3,000 occasions. Under these circumstances, the Pyongyang authorities can hardly use the scheduled "Team Spirit" exercise as an excuse for interrupting the inter-Korean dialogue, an action that exposes its plot to jeopardize the ongoing South-North contacts for one reason or another.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ON INVITING NORTH'S HO TAM

SK200542 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] In connection with a report that a Japanese Diet member, Yoichi Tani, who has recently visited North Korea, had invited Ho Tam of North Korea to visit Japan, the Japanese Government informed our government today that it had not been consulted in advance by lawmaker Tani with regard to the invitation to Ho Tam, saying that it is something that cannot be realized in the near future even if it is true.

A Foreign Ministry official said today that the Japanese Foreign Ministry has informed our government that it has not confirmed the report about an invitation to Ho Tam from lawmaker Tani himself, but it is something that cannot be realized in the near future even if it is true, stressing that lawmaker Tani's visit to North Korea was of a private nature. This official said that our government does not overlook the fact that lawmaker Tani, although his visit was of a private nature, had stressed improvement of Japan-North Korea relations during his stay in North Korea. He added that he does not anticipate that the Japanese Government will attempt to come closer to North Korea at this juncture at the risk of irritating Korea.

Yoichi Tani Hints Approval

SK210012 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- Yoichi Tani, a member of the Diet, has hinted that he obtained an informal consent on north Korean Politburo member Ho Tam's planned visit to Japan from government authorities, saying that Ho's visit will surely be realized.

Tani, now the acting chairman of the Japan-north Korea Parliamentary League for Friendship, implied that he had previous private consultations with the Japanese government for the tacit approval as he made it plain for Ho to pay a visit to Tokyo during his meeting with reporters Saturday on his arrival in Osaka from the Jan. 14-17 visit to Pyongyang. Ho had accepted an invitation by Tani to visit Japan while the latter was in Pyongyang, a KYODO News Service reported Friday. Though Tani said he was in his private capacity, a source close to the league noted that his visit to Pyongyang was in keeping with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's "will" in that Tani is a member of the Liberal Democratic Party's "Nakasone faction" and Nakasone hopes to improve Japanese-north Korean ties in order to ease tension on the Korean peninsula.

OFFICIAL ON REPATRIATING KOREANS IN SAKHALIN

SK180400 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 18 Jan 86 p 3

[From the "News Behind the News" Column]

[Text] In connection with the Soviet Union's affirmative attitude toward the repatriation issue of Korean residents in Sakhalin shown in the Abe-Shevardnadze talks in Tokyo, the Foreign Ministry is busy reviewing materials and documents concerning the activities of Japanese organizations concerned and the International Red Cross Committee, which have acted as the main negotiating channels for repatriating Korean residents in Sakhalin for the past 10 years.

In connection with the possibility of contacts between the ROK Red Cross Society and the Soviet Red Cross Society, a Foreign Ministry official said: Our negotiations for repatriating 201 Korean residents in Sakhalin, who expressed the hope for returning to South Korea to the Japanese Embassy in the Soviet Union in 1974, ended in failure due to the unilateral rejection of the Soviet Union. Since then our government has continuously sounded out the reaction of the Soviet Red Cross Society through the International Red Cross Committee and Japan. However, the Soviet Red Cross Society has not responded to our efforts. He went on to say that there is no way other than to wait and observe the Soviet attitude. The same Foreign Ministry official said: There are approximately 60,000 Korean residents living in Sakhalin. Of them, about 3,000 are Korean residents who do not hold the nationality of the Soviet Union or North Korea. These Korean residents are precisely those for whom our government has conducted negotiations for repatriation. He added that most of the Korean residents in Sakhalin are engaged in labor in various technical fields and that their standard of living is a middle-class level.

YONHAP: JAPAN, USSR FAIL TO NARROW DIFFERENCES

SK170918 Seoul YONHAP in English 0817 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 17 (YONHAP) -- The foreign ministers of Japan and the Soviet Union apparently failed to narrow their differences on the Korean question in the first high-level Soviet-Japanese talks held in eight years, Foreign Ministry sources here said Friday. During the talks, held in Tokyo, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe raised four issues concerning Korea: the Seoul-Pyongyang dialogue, the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games, the repatriation of Koreans stranded on the Soviet island of Sakhalin and the simultaneous entry of the two Koreas into the United Nations.

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze reaffirmed the Soviet Union's support for North Korea's position on those issues. He reportedly said although Pyongyang is ready to continue to participate in South-North dialogue, it opposes the simultaneous entry into the world body on the grounds that it would perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula, the source said. Pyongyang is also deeply concerned about the annual South Korean-U.S. defensive military exercise, "Team Spirit," which is scheduled to begin next month, the source quoted the Soviet foreign minister as saying.

Regarding the return of Koreans who have been stranded on the Soviet-held island of Sakhalin since the end of World War II, Shevardnadze reportedly said although it is a bilateral issue between Moscow and Pyongyang, Soviet authorities are ready to review the possibility of allowing them to repatriate.

An estimated 43,000 Koreans, mostly from what is now South Korea, were taken to the former Japanese territory of South Sakhalin for forced labor during World War II. Those who remained on the island at the end of the war were captured by Soviet forces, and they have been held there since.

In view of the Soviet Union's objection in the past to the return of the Koreans, Shevardnadze's remarks to his Japanese counterpart showed "promising signs of progress," the source said.

Concerning the 24th Summer Olympic Games to be held in Seoul in 1988, Shevardnadze expressed the support of the Soviet Union for North Korea's stand. He did not elaborate, however, on the Soviet attitude toward the Seoul Olympiad, the source said.

During the three-day Soviet-Japanese talks, which ended Friday, Abe demanded that the Soviet Union provide an accurate explanation of the Soviet's downing of a KAL (Korean Air) jetliner off Sakhalin Island in 1983 and that it compensate the bereaved families of the 269 victims. In response, Shevardnadze reportedly said the issue is being dealt with in accordance with international law and that he hopes similar incidents will not take place again, the source said.

The foreign ministers' conference was not expected to result in any fundamental solutions to the Korean question. It did contribute, however, to the creation of an atmosphere conducive to inter-Korean dialogue by deepening the mutual understanding of Moscow and Tokyo on the Korean question, the source said.

SPORTS FEDERATION TO HOLD PYONGYANG-SEOUL RACE

SK171003 Seoul YONHAP in English 0824 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 17 (YONHAP) -- The International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) plans to hold a marathon connecting the capitals of South and North Korea, it was reported here Friday. The race would begin in Pyongyang and end in Seoul.

The IAAF has decided to hold that long-distance relay race, before and after the second World Cup International Marathon, to be held in Seoul in April 1987, the TONG-A ILBO, a Seoul daily, said, quoting a recently released IAAF bulletin.

Last July, the IAAF chose Seoul as the venue for the 1987 World Cup Marathon. The Korean Amateur Athletic Federation (KAAF) has already mapped out a marathon course for the 1988 Olympics, to be held in Seoul, and the route has been approved by the IAAF. Kim Pil-su, managing director of the KAAF, said that although the KAAF has not yet been officially informed about the idea of holding an inter-Korea marathon, the KAAF has no reason to oppose the plan, according to the daily.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEES ASSOCIATION TO MEET IN SEOUL

SK180822 Seoul YONHAP in English 0640 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 18 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The fifth general meeting of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) will be held here April 21-26, according to the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) Saturday. About 700 sports leaders from 161 ANOC member-countries will participate in the meeting. They are scheduled to elect new ANOC leaders, including its chairman, and to revise the ANOC charter, SLOOC sources said.

During the week-long meeting, representatives from 14 cities vying for the right to host either the 1992 Winter or Summer Olympic Games are expected to lobby actively. Seven cities, including Barcelona, Paris and Amsterdam, have expressed interest in hosting the 1992 Summer Olympics. Another seven cities, including Lillehammer of Norway; Sofia, Bulgaria; and Anchorage, the United States, have applied for the right to host the Winter Olympics. The International Olympic Committee will select the sites for the 1992 Winter and Summer Games in a general meeting in Lausanne, Switzerland, in October.

STUDENT IN JAPAN SAID TO REFUSE FINGERPRINTING

SK210145 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- A Korean student residing in Japan has been referred to a court of family affairs for refusing to be fingerprinted, it was belatedly learned here Saturday. The North Kumamoto police sent a high school senior to the Kumamoto District prosecutor's office last November on a charge of breaking Japan's aliens registration law.

The student, whose identification was not given because of his status as a minor, was later referred to the family court in Kumamoto western Kyushu, where he is under investigation for the charge.

A meeting in Kumamoto prefecture campaigning for the abolition of the controversial fingerprinting practice for foreigners, meanwhile expressed regret at Kumamoto city's cooperation in the police probe in the case and appealed authorities concerned to give a special consideration to it.

KIM YONG-SAM LIKELY TO JOIN NKDP EARLY FEBRUARY

SK211128 Seoul YONHAP in English 1100 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 21 (YONHAP) -- Kim Yong-sam, South Korea's leading dissident, is likely to join the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) as a standing adviser in early February after holding full consultations with other dissidents, an aide to Kim said Tuesday.

Kim's entry into the opposition party will be delayed until early February, the aide said, because further consultations with dissident colleagues are necessary before he can be admitted into the NKDP.

Without full support from dissident groups, it would be difficult for Kim to push for the revision of the Constitution after joining the opposition party, the aide said.

Kim, who serves as co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, told reporters he is scheduled to meet with dissident leaders on Jan. 31 and on Feb. 4 to discuss his plans to become an NKDP member. His entry into the opposition party has been rescheduled a couple of times in recent weeks.

At its convention on Aug. 1, in 1985, the NKDP unanimously decided to appoint Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, another dissident leader, as standing advisers for the NKDP.

Kim Tae-chung, who was sentenced to 20 years in prison on sedition charges, is not legally qualified to join the party. His sentence was suspended after two years of imprisonment.

SPK CALLS 'COBRA GOLD' EXERCISE 'OPEN THREAT'

BK210850 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Jan 86

[SPK commentary: "Cambodia's Enemies Will Be Completely Defeated"]

[Text] This year, U.S. and Thai forces are preparing for a joint military exercise codenamed "Cobra Gold" near the Cambodian-Thai border in Chanthaburi Province. This is the first military exercise to be staged near the Cambodian-Thai border. It is an open threat to the Cambodian people's peaceful building of their country.

In conjunction with the increased armed provocations of Chinese forces against the Vietnamese people, the Thai-U.S. war exercise will worsen tension in Southeast Asia. Lately, the United States has been increasing its military cooperation with Thailand with the aim of winning back positions it has lost in Indochina. Last October, the United States signed a protocol on logistics with Thailand. This coming April, the U.S. defense secretary will visit Thailand to conclude an agreement on building a U.S. military base, which so far has been in existence only in the FRG and South Korea. [Sentence as heard]

It is predicted that with this kind of agreement, the United States is again preparing to deploy its forces in Thailand. Furthermore, the Reagan administration has been trying to find ways and means to provide assistance to Cambodian reactionaries. The extra \$3 million worth of assistance to all types of Cambodian reactionaries is an undeniable proof of the United States' stubbornness in using dark and dirty maneuvers to oppose the interests of the Cambodian people and the whole of Southeast Asia.

Following Washington and Beijing, Thailand has become a strategic tool of the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists and imperialism. The frequent violations committed by Thailand against Cambodia's territorial integrity show Thailand's desire to please its masters in exchange for military aid. Bangkok leaders should know that they are using the interests of their nation to serve foreign forces and that they are being used to create political and military conflicts in Southeast Asia. The collusion between Washington, Beijing, and Bangkok has caused a great loss for the interests of peace in Southeast Asia and is an obstacle standing in the way of the tendency toward dialogue in the region.

The Cambodian people, along with all the people in Indochina, strongly denounce every maneuver by the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese expansionists which has created tension in this region. We demand that the Thai leading circles be responsible for the serious consequences resulting from unfriendly activities against the PRK. No matter how hard they try, Washington, Beijing, and Bangkok cannot hinder the advance of the Cambodian revolution.

PARTY, STATE, SUPPORT USSR ARMS CONTROL PROPOSALS

BK191440 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Undated statement by KPRP Central Committee and PRK Government]

[Text] Continuing its tireless efforts for peace and moved by the great positive results of the Geneva summit in November 1985, the Soviet Union began 1986 with an important new contribution to mankind's sacred cause. In a statement dated 15 January, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, put forward a extensive, concrete program accompanied by a number of important new initiatives to eliminate nuclear arsenals by the year 2,000 if an agreement can be reached on banning production, testing, and deployment of offensive weapons in space.

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This program has three phases, starting with a reduction during a period of 5 to 8 years of the nuclear weapons, which can reach the other side's territory, of the Soviet Union and the United States; passing through the participation of other nuclear-equipped countries; and moving to a nuclear weapon reduction process in which the Soviet-U.S. agreement on banning offensive space weapon should become multilateral, including the major industrial states, and leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapon by 1999.

Through this statement, the Soviet Union also expresses its decision to extend the period banning nuclear tests, which it unilaterally declared on 6 August 1985, until 31 March 1986. The statement also proposes a genuine and effective control network to check the implementation of the program through its phases, set up measures to be taken to eliminate chemical weapons, and free Europe from nuclear weapons; increase mutual trust, security, and arms reduction in Europe; and reaffirms the Soviet stand on solutions to regional issues.

At a time when world's people are vigorously carrying out activities to achieve the implementation of UN resolutions to transform 1986 into an international year of peace, the 15 January statement of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev is a solemn appeal. This statement clearly reflects the principled policy and the unswerving peace policy of the Soviet party, government, and people, who are the bastion of peace and revolution of the world. Furthermore, this statement is very forceful evidence of the ardent desire for peace of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people who, in the past, have made great sacrifices to save mankind from the danger of fascism, who are currently bearing the noble responsibility of saving mankind from the destruction of a nuclear war, and who are making great efforts for a peaceful and good life on this planet.

These new initiatives of the Soviet Union with international significance are a brilliant proof of the goodwill, sincerity, and constructive and realistic spirit of the Soviet Union. Starting from its principled stand, the Soviet Union has spared no efforts and has been patient and tolerant in order to reach an agreement to achieve the noble goal and urgent request of mankind -- peace, arms reduction, elimination of nuclear weapons, and cooperation and friendship among all peoples. The Soviet decision dated 6 August 1985 on unilaterally banning nuclear tests until the end of the promised period and the extension of this ban -- despite the intransigence of the United States -- and the setting up of a control network for these nuclear tests clearly show the goodwill of the Soviet Union.

The KPRP and the government and people of the PRK warmly welcome and are very satisfied with the 15 January 1986 statement of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. To the Cambodian people -- who have been through great hardships and great losses created by the Pol Pot clique, pushed by this clique to the brink of death, and after a revival remain the victims of the subversive and plundering activities of remnants of this clique, which have received support and assistance from the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialists and Thai ultrarightist reactionaries -- peace, which is priceless for everyone, is even more precious and brilliant. The Cambodian people think that Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's statement is a new source of encouragement and understanding. The PRK party, government, and people unreservedly support this important document.

Every day, the Reagan administration proclaims its will and desire to positively reduce nuclear weapons. Once again, these new Soviet initiatives provide an appropriate opportunity for the Reagan administration to transform its words into deeds. Along with the world's people, the Cambodian people demand that the United States respond constructively to these proposals and stop its "star wars" preparations, nuclear tests, and every activity contrary to the agreement reached at the Geneva summit.

The U.S. Administration should end its maneuvers and intervention, aggressive, and state terrorist activities in the Middle East, Central America, Southern Africa, Asia, and other regions in the world. The Cambodian people, who have a solid alliance with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, with peoples in fraternal socialist countries, and with peace- and justice-loving peoples the world over, are determined to successfully carry out the strategic tasks set forth by the Fifth KPRP Congress to defend the fatherland, the revolutionary gains of the 7 January 1979 revolution, build the Cambodian fatherland in stages toward socialism, and bring an appropriate contribution to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, Asia, and the world.

SPK ON TASS INTERVIEW OF CHEA SOTH ON COOPERATION

BK180834 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0448 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Jan (SPK) -- The Cambodian people highly appreciate the efficacious and varied aid provided by the Soviet Union to Cambodia, declared Chea Soth, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning, during an interview he gave recently in Phnom Penh to a TASS correspondent.

Analyzing the results of the negotiations on the problems of development of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and the PRK, Chea Soth pointed out that the talks were very useful and fruitful.

The negotiations, Chea Soth went on, have allowed Cambodia and the Soviet Union to combine the main orientations of their trade and economic cooperation for the coming 5 years. The USSR will continue to supply the PRK with oil products, various items of equipment, materials, and raw materials necessary for the restoration and development of the Cambodian economy. Extension of economic and technical assistance for agriculture, energy, and construction has also been planned.

For its part, the PRK will deliver to the Soviet Union natural rubber, precious wood, and some agricultural products.

The talks between the two parties proceeded in an atmosphere of total understanding, Chea Soth affirmed.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ISSUES 2D PLENUM COMMUNIQUE

BK171147 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Communique of the second plenum of the fifth KPRP Central Committee -- date not given]

[Text] In a joyous atmosphere generated by the fact that the people all over the country had just celebrated the seventh anniversary of the historic day of 7 January after achieving great successes in all fields -- political, military, economic, social, cultural, and diplomatic -- in 1985, especially the brilliant success of strategic significance of the recent fifth national representatives congress, the second plenum of the KPRP Central Committee was held from 15 to 17 January 1986 and concluded its work with success in the presence of Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee. The plenum thoroughly discussed and reached a unanimous decision on the examination and assessment of the Cambodian revolution in 1985, set targets for strategic tasks for 1986 and 1987, and made decisions on a number of important issues.

In order to welcome the result of the second party Central Committee plenum, the KPRP Central Committee appeals to the whole party, armed forces, and people to firmly grasp the three strategic objectives put forth by the fifth party congress at the new stage of the revolution, resolve to frustrate all the maneuvers of the three groups of the reactionary Cambodians who are being upset by confusion and splits, continue to make efforts to push the revolution into advancing firmly in all fields, and incessantly enhance the strategic alliance of the three Indochinese countries in order to defend the country and build it step by step toward socialism, contributing to the cause of peace in the region and the world.

It is imperative that we emulate in overcoming all difficulties and are determined to successfully carry out all the major tasks during the 1986-87 period, specifically concentrating on the four economic spearheads in order to pave the way for successfully realizing the 5-year socioeconomic restoration and development program -- 1986-90.

HUN SEN LEAVES FOR INDOCHINESE MINISTERS MEETING

BK220501 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] In pursuance of an agreement among the PRK, SRV, and LPDR, a delegation of the PRK Foreign Ministry led by Comrade Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, on the morning of 22 December left Phnom Penh to attend the 12th regular Indochinese foreign ministers meeting to be held in Vientiane, capital of the LPDR.

Seeing the delegation off at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Kong Korm, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Yos Son, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the party Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission; Comrade Dith Munti, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and several Foreign Ministry officials.

Comrade Pheli Khounlaleuk, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the LPDR to Cambodia, Comrade Ngo Dien, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Cambodia, and several other embassy representatives were also present at the airport.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CSSR DELEGATION VISIT

Received by Heng Samrin

BK160735 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0500 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Jan (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, received yesterday afternoon in Phnom Penh the delegation of the CSSR State Planning Committee led by its president S. Potach.

Chairman Heng Samrin briefed his guests on the achievements scored by the Cambodian people in every field under the leadership of the KPRP. He said he is happy with the continuous development of the multiform cooperation between Cambodia and Czechoslovakia. In his opinion, this contributes to the task of defending and building Cambodia toward socialism. The Cambodian leader firmly denounced the expansionist policy of China which, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other international reactionary forces, including the Thai leaders, never stops assisting the Polpotists and other Cambodian reactionaries to undermine the rebirth of Cambodia.

He profoundly thanked the Czechoslovak party, government, and people for their support and assistance to the Cambodian people in defending and building the country, thus contributing to the strengthening of the socialist community and to maintaining peace in the region and the world.

For his part, S. Potach, who is also vice president of the Council of Ministers, highly appreciated the efforts of the Cambodian people in defending the revolutionary gains. The Czechoslovak party, government, and people, he affirmed, will always support the just struggle of the Cambodian people and their efforts for peace in the region and the world.

Also present on the occasion were Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and planning minister; and Jiri Vesely, ambassador of Czechoslovakia to Cambodia.

Talks Held With Chea Soth

BK160805 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 15 January at the Chamka Mon State Palace, a meeting was held between the delegation of the PRK Planning Ministry led by Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and planning minister; and the delegation from the CSSR State Planning Committee led by Comrade S. Potac, vice president of the Council of Ministers and president of the CSSR State Planning Committee. Also attending the talks, on the Cambodian side, were Comrade Ti Yav, deputy planning minister; Klot Randi, deputy industry minister; and many cadres from the planning ministry. On the Czechoslovak side were Comrade Jiri Vesely, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR to Cambodia; and Comrade (Selenin), vice president of the CSSR State Planning Committee.

On this occasion, the two sides unanimously agreed on the exchange of necessary and important goods aimed at improving people's living standards and strengthening the ties of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation in every field between Cambodia and Czechoslovakia, particularly in the economic and commercial fields. The Czechoslovak side agreed to expand the industrial production capability and provide some necessary equipment to the PRK to build its economic base aimed at progressing toward socialism. At the same time, the two sides signed a protocol on the coordination and cooperation in the economic and commercial fields between the two countries for a period of 5 years.

Departs Phnom Penh 16 January

BK161142 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1115 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 16 -- A delegation of the State Planning Commission of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic led by S. Potac, Politburo member of Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, vice premier and chairman of the Commission, left Phnom Penh Thursday morning after a three-day official friendship visit to Kampuchea.

It was seen off at Pochentong airport by Chea Soth, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, vice premier and minister of planning; Meas Samnang, minister of industry; and Ti Yav, deputy minister of planning; and other Kampuchean officials. Czechoslovak Ambassador Jiri Vesely was on hand.

During the visit, the delegation was received by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the P.R.P.K. Central Committee and president of the State Council, and Hun Sen, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, premier and foreign minister. It signed a protocol on the talks on economic and commercial coordination and cooperation for 1986-1990 between the PRK and the CSSR. The delegation visited a textile mill, power plant, a tyre factory and the former royal palace.

SWISS WORKERS PARTY DELEGATION IN PHNOM PENH

Holds Talks With Hun Sen

BK200600 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0446 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Jan (SPK) -- Talks were held in Phnom Penh last Saturday [18 January] between the delegation of the KPRP, led by Hun Sen, Political Bureau member and Foreign Relations Commission chairman of the KPRP Central Committee, and the delegation of the Swiss Workers Party, led by General Secretary Armand Magnin.

Also attending the talks were, on the Cambodian side, Men Sam-an, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Organization Commission and Propaganda and Education Commission of the Central Committee; Yos Son, Central Committee member and vice chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Central Committee; and Prach Sun, vice chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Central Committee; and on the Swiss side, B. Frederic and Weil Golestaine, members of the Political Bureau of the Swiss Workers Party Central Committee.

On this occasion, Hun Sen, also chairman of the Council of Ministers, discussed the situation in Southeast Asia and developments in Cambodia over the past 7 years.

For his part, Armand Magnin expressed his party's stand in opposing the arms race and voiced support for the KPRP initiatives aimed at establishing peace and stability in Cambodia as well as in Southeast Asia.

The two parties also expressed their desire to see the relations between them further develop.

Meets Heng Samrin

OW201357 Phnom Penh SPRK in English 1215 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 20 -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, received in Phnom Penh Sunday a delegation of the Swiss Labour Party [SLP] led by General Secretary Armand Magnin.

Men Sam-an, Politburo member of the PRPK Central Committee and president of both the Commission for Organization and the Commission for Propaganda and Education of the Party Central Committee, was also on hand.

President Heng Samrin informed his guests of the success of the Kampuchean revolution in the past years, particularly the resounding victories over the Khmer reactionaries along the Kampuchean-Thai border in the 1984-85 dry-season.

Heng Samrin reaffirmed the unchanging position of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to solve the Kampuchean issue through negotiations so as to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship and cooperation thereby contributing to a world peace.

The Kampuchean leader spoke of the determination of the Kampuchean people to struggle in concert with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and other progressive forces in the world against the policy of tension and hostility pursued by Beijing expansionism in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other forces of international reaction.

For his part, Armand Magnin condemned the crimes committed by the Polpotists during their rule and praised the rebirth of the Kampuchean people under the new regime.

The Swiss guests warmly welcomed the foreign policy of peace pursued by the People's Republic of Kampuchea and expressed the conviction that the relations between the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and the Swiss Labour Party would develop and strengthen with every passing day.

The SLP delegation left Phnom Penh Monday morning after a three-day visit.

During the stay it held talks with a PRPK delegation led by Hun Sen, Politburo member, and chairman of the Commission for External Relations, of the Party Central Committee, and chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the PRK. It was also received by Mean Sam-An.

The delegation visited mass graves of genocide victims, the Tuol Sleng museum of genocide, the National Museum, the former Royal Palace.

TRADE WITH POLAND REACHES 4.4 MILLION RUBLES

BK160853 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0428 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 Jan (SPK) -- The volume of trade exchanges between the PRK and the People's Republic of Poland has reached the figure of 4.4 million rubles for the 1982-85 period. Cambodia exported 2 million rubles worth of rubber, timber, and soy beans to Poland and imported from it manufactured goods such as textiles, ship engines, and glasswares.

The trade exchanges between the two countries are targeted to reach 14.3 million rubles for the 1986-90 period during which Cambodia will buy 6.6 million rubles of commodities such as cloth, ship engines, electrical appliances, scales, trailer ships, and artificial leather objects.

To further promote bilateral cooperation in the trade and economic sectors, Poland will give Cambodia credits worth 7 million rubles. Poland will also supply Cambodia with ship spare parts, a geological research center, and machines for drying and screening grains and for the reservation of timber quality. In return, Cambodia will supply Poland with local goods.

TRADE WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA TRIPLES IN 1985

OW160055 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1128 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 15 -- Trade exchange between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic totalled 4.4 million roubles in 1985, tripling the figure in 1984.

Kampuchea exported to Czechoslovakia natural rubber, timber and soybean totalling 1.9 million roubles as against only 600,000 roubles in 1984.

The value of imports from Czechoslovakia was 1.5 times bigger, tyre lining, bulldozers, trucks, electrical apparatuses and raw materials cost 2.59 million roubles as against 937,000 roubles in 1984.

From 1986 to 1990 Czechoslovakia will grant credits totalling 6 million roubles to Kampuchea. It will supply Kampuchea with equipment for a plywood factory, help expand a textile mill and a tyre factory, and provide two train engines.

In return Kampuchea will supply Czechoslovakia with a range of local products.

COMMISSION ON SUCCESS OF RETURNED CITIZENS' POLICY

OW181359 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1120 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 18 -- Winning over the people misguided by the enemy has become a main activity in Kampuchea. According to incomplete statistics provided by the Commission for Persuasion of the Misled, 5,227 such people returned to become Kampuchean citizens in 1985.

Acting upon the clemency policy which was firmly reiterated at the Seventh Session of the National Assembly (August 15-19, 1984) and at the 12th plenum of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea in late September, the Commission for Persuasion of the Misled, founded in 1984, has set up branches at all levels.

The commission consists of 11 members headed by Bou Thang, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Defence.

The returnees have been provided with lands and other means to embark on a new life. Like other honest people, they enjoy full citizenship and are now members of solidarity production groups. Many have volunteered to go and talk to their friends in enemy camps.

The radio and television have played no small a role in this campaign. A half-hour programme known as "The appeal of the Fatherland" is broadcast daily. The programme features interviews of returnees, talks on experiences in proselytizing, and other aspects of the work. Seventy percent of the songs composed for the KPRP's Fifth Congress and the seventh National Day are about the grief of mothers and wives whose sons and husbands are on the other side, or about the regrets of returnees at their past misdeeds.

The 5,227 returnees in 1985 included 3,261 Polpotists and 1,966 Sereikas and Moulinakas. The number was up by 1,999 over 1984. Seventy percent of them returned because of persuasion by their own relatives. They also brought along 2,887 guns. Over the past seven years, 28,941 misled people have broken with the enemy.

This success, as Vice Chairman Un Dara of the commission, has put it, is due to the good implementation of the six-point clemency policy and the enthusiastic participation of the masses, particularly to the demoralization of the enemy who lost 16 bases along the Kampuchean-Thai border in the 1984-85 dry season.

Several collective desertions were recorded from October 25 to 30, 1984 at Bakan, a district of the border province of Pursat. More than 500 Sereikas of battalions 221st, 202nd and 218th ranging from privates to battalion commanders reported themselves to the local authorities.

GUERRILLAS CLAIM SUCCESS IN BORDER CLASHES

HK211128 Hong Kong AFP in English 1107 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Bangkok, Jan 21 (AFP) -- Cambodian resistance guerrillas today clashed with Vietnamese-led forces inside Cambodia near the Thai-Cambodian border, killing three Vietnamese soldiers and wounding eight others, guerrilla sources said.

Three guerrillas of the non-communist resistance Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) were also wounded during the clash, the sources said.

The sources said the first clash began when about 800 armed guerrillas attacked an unknown number of Vietnamese soldiers last night. The fighting took place opposite the Thai border village of Ban Ang Sila and ended this morning after Vietnamese troops shelled the guerrillas' camp with artillery. Three guerrillas were wounded while several houses in the camp were burned.

Vietnamese soldiers this morning resumed firing artillery and mortar shells at another KPNLF camp, about 10 kilometers (6 miles) north of the scene of the first clash. The shelling came after a guerrilla attack killed three Vietnamese soldiers and left another eight wounded. No casualties were reported among the KPNLF fighters during the second clash, the sources said.

Hanoi has maintained an estimated 150,000 to 170,000 troops in Cambodia since invading the country in December, 1978, and installing its client government in Phnom Penh shortly thereafter.

VONADK LETTER ASKS USSR TO END SRV MILITARY AID

BK151040 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 0500 GMT 15 Jan 86

[14 January open letter from Cambodian people to the Soviet Government and people]

[Text] Like people all over the world, Soviets know very well that we, the Cambodian people, have been suffering from the Hanoi authorities' war of aggression which has sowed and is sowing untold destruction on our Cambodian nation and people. Cambodians are satisfied with the 7-point statement dated 6 July 1985 of the Democratic Kampuchean side which stressed its stand on various important issues, including its stand toward the Soviet Union. On this occasion, we, the Cambodian people, would like to affirm our feelings toward the Soviet Union as follows:

The Cambodian and Soviet people have no dispute. Like all other people throughout the world, the Soviet people have suffered wars of aggression and have experienced the great destruction and misery caused by such wars. So they know how much the Cambodian people have suffered from the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia. For this reason, Cambodians call on the Soviet Union to stop supporting and providing military aid to the Vietnamese aggressors against Cambodia. The Hanoi authorities have been deeply bogged down in the quagmire of the Cambodian battlefield.

Aid from the Soviet Union to the Vietnamese aggressors will only help cause great destruction to the Cambodian nation and people, bring more destruction to the Vietnamese people and their country, become greater burden on the Soviet people, and worsen tension in Southeast Asia.

If the Soviet Union stops giving aid to the Vietnamese aggressors, the Cambodian problem will immediately be resolved. Cambodians will then enjoy peace and happiness again and can rebuild their country and improve their livelihood. The Vietnamese people will also be able to enjoy peace and happiness and may mobilize their forces to build their country and improve their livelihood. The Soviet people's burden would also be reduced. The people in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world will be happy and relieved to regain peace and security in this tense region.

For this reason, the Cambodian people and the world's people, as well as the Vietnamese and Soviet people hope that the Soviet Government will stop giving military aid to the Vietnamese aggressors against Cambodia. After the Soviet Union stops this aid to the Hanoi authorities, Cambodians will ask the CGDK to establish friendly relations with the Soviet Union now and in the future in diplomatic, economic, commercial, cultural, technical, scientific, and all other fields. The Cambodian and Soviet people will also have friendly contacts in all fields.

Democratic Kampuchea, 14 January 1986

VOK REPORTS CGDK FORCES CLASH WITH SRV UNITS

BK181440 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] The Voice of the Khmer newsroom reports two small clashes in Sisophon District, Battambang Province, earlier this month between the patriotic noncommunist forces of the CGDK and the Vietnamese aggressor troops. The report reveals that at 1430 on 4 January combatants of the nationalist army from base No 1204 engaged a group of Vietnamese soldiers for 3 minutes at a point 7 km northwest of Khleung Poar village, Sisophon District, Battambang Province. As a result of these encounters, two Vietnamese soldiers were killed and five others were wounded. No report on casualties among the Khmer nationalist army combatants was available.

300 HENG SAMRIN SOLDIERS DEFECT IN SIEM REAP

BK200400 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Three hundred fraternal Cambodian soldiers stationed in Siem Reap defected and returned to their home on 8 January. This mass desertion was caused by the refusal of the soldiers to be Vietnamese servants and to be used by the Vietnamese aggressors as cannon fodder.

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES GORBACHEV PROPOSAL WITH TASS

BK201116 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Vientiane, January 20 (OANA-KPL) -- The proposals forwarded by general secretary of the CPSU CC, Mikhail Gorbachev, on Jan. 15, are of great importance to the destiny of the world mankind, President Souphanouvong of the Lao PDR stated in a TASS interview on Jan. 18. The Lao president regards the proposals as a proof of the constant good will of the Soviet Union and its aspirations in its firm efforts for diverting the world from the tense and complex situation. "The continued process of arms race, the militarisation of outerspace, and the increasing production of weapons -- including nuclear weapons -- will only lead the world and mankind to an abyss of nuclear war, a war which will destroy the human civilization," the president stressed. He further condemned the efforts of imperialism and of the international reactionary forces to gain military superiority. He also appreciated the Soviet Leninist foreign policy of peace and mutual coexistence with the nations regardless their political and social differences.

"The Lao Government follows closely the tense situation in different parts of the world, and expresses its deep concern over the deteriorated situation in some regions which were affected by the war-mongering policy and interference pursued by imperialism and other reactionary forces," President Souphanouvong underlined. He highly praised a firm determination of the Soviet Union on the extension of its moratorium, and its persistent efforts for reducing and banning the manufacturing of nuclear and chemical weapons and the prevention of militarization in outerspace -- and hence ensuring the complete abolition of nuclear weapons before the end of this century.

"We highly evaluate and unanimously support these Soviet proposals which are earth of all mass annihilated weapons, and we demand that the U.S. Government should positively respond to the Soviet good intention for reducing the arms race and tension, and for the creation of mutual trust and lasting peace on earth," the Lao president emphasized. [sentence as received]

Phoun Sipaseut on Proposal

BK211051 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Vientiane, January 21 (OANA-KPL) -- The implementation of the Soviet proposals would be a break-through leading to mutual trust between the Soviet Union and U.S.A. who play important roles in international forum. These will be of great historical importance in international relations from the present time to end of this century, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, Phoun Sipaseut, said in a TASS interview yesterday.

He highly appreciated the proposals forwarded by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU CC on January 15, in particularly the extension of the Soviet moratorium by another three months, describing them as of great importance to the international political life in the present complex situation.

"The proposals once again attest the firm and constant political perseverance of the Soviet Union in its efforts for reducing tension and creating lasting peace for the present and next generations of mankind," the foreign minister stressed. He went on that the scientific and technical development with regard to the nuclear arms race and militarization of outerspace will only bring about immense disaster to earth, except when this matter will be solved. He further stressed that the Soviet proposals were important to the solution of the world tense political problems, the problems of war and peace.

SINGAPORE LEADER AGREES TO ASEAN SUMMIT PROPOSAL

HK190830 Hong Kong AFP in English 0758 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Bangkok, Jan 19 (AFP) -- Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew today approved a meeting with his Thai counterpart Prem Tinsulanon here today. Mr. Lee is scheduled to fly back to Singapore later today after he discussed the region's political and economic situation with Mr. Prem, a spokesman for the visiting Singaporean delegation said.

The official said Mr. Lee and Mr. Prem agreed on the need for the pro-Western Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)'s six partners to hold a "ceremonial" summit in Manila later this year. The summit, planned for June, would be followed by a "more substantial" meeting to discuss stepped up regional cooperation, the official said. The meeting would be hosted by Thailand rather than by Singapore, contrary to the association's normal alphabetical rotation procedure, he added.

Mr. Lee was stopping over on his way back from a three-day official visit to Burma to consult Thai officials on developments in the Cambodian conflict, which the two countries perceive as a threat to the region's security. He was briefed on the issue by Thai Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila upon his arrival here yesterday. A ranking Thai Foreign Ministry official said Mr. Lee was concerned that an ongoing rift between leaders of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) might weaken the diplomatic position of Cambodia's anti-Vietnamese resistance.

The KPNLF, the largest non-communist faction of the Cambodian resistance, has been handicapped since early December when dissidents disputed the authority of the movement's leader Son Sann, who is also prime minister of the Tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) recognized by the United Nations. But Mr. Lee and Mr. Sitthi decided not to intervene to settle the faction's leadership struggle, the director of the Thai Foreign Ministry's Political Affairs Department, Thep Thewakhun told reporters last night.

Thailand and Singapore, along with their ASEAN partners -- Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Brunei -- back the CGDK in opposing Vietnam's seven-year old military occupation of Cambodia.

Foreign Minister Comments

BK210952 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Responding to reporters' questions on the possibility of an ASEAN summit; Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said at Government House yesterday that the summit is possible, adding that details of the issue will be further discussed. Malaysia is the only member country which has not yet commented on this matter. The deputy prime minister and foreign minister said that the Philippines had proposed an ASEAN summit a long time ago. The venue of the summit is under consideration. Thailand will not propose to host the summit but will accept if offered.

Asked what topics the summit will emphasize, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said that economic matters will be the focus because all member countries are facing economic problems. Security issues may be also discussed. A working group has been set up this year to discuss details of the ASEAN summit in 1987. The meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers will be held in June in the Philippines.

BORDER COMMITTEE WITH MALAYSIA HOLDS MEETING

Interior Minister Speaks

BK170908 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 17 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot this morning praised the Thai-Malaysian co-operation at the border especially the suppression of communist insurgency. Gen Sitthi made the remark in his speech at the opening of the 30th meeting of the joint Thai-Malaysian border committee held at Government House. The meeting, jointly chaired by Gen Sitthi and Malaysian Home Minister Datuk Musa Hitam, is aimed to promote cooperations in various fields between Thailand and Malaysia which share the 511-kilometre-long common border.

In his opening address, Gen Sitthi recalled success in many areas under border co-operation of the two countries after the 29th meeting in Kuala Lumpur in October 1984. He said, in particular, that suppression of communist insurgency has been successful, indicated by increasing number of defectors and seizures of strongholds, arms, and supplies. Moreover, joint naval and air patrols have helped block the contraband and drug trafficking, he said. "We are not only bound by our bilateral obligations and co-operation in areas at our common borders but both of us are also closely knit by our ASEAN membership," Gen Sitthi said in his speech. He thanked Datuk Musa Hitam for his immediate expression of concern over the Vietnamese attack in Thai soil last March by rushing to the Northeast border to assess the situation by himself.

Gen Sitthi said while appreciating close relationship, the two sides have to acknowledge the existence of some minor problems such as fishery, which he believed the meeting would bring about a solution that would best serve the interests of both countries.

Musa Hitam on Trafficking

BK171033 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0951 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Bangkok, Jan. 17 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Thailand has responded positively to Malaysia's call for more concerted action to deal with the problem of drug trafficking and gun running activities across their common border, Malaysian deputy prime minister Musa Hitam said here Friday [17 January]. Speaking at the end of the 30th Malaysia-Thailand General Border Committee (GBC) meeting, he said he was happy to note that the subject had "at least been upgraded to the political leadership level." "This is indeed what we have been asking for and we would like to interpret this as a positive response from the Thai side," he told a joint press conference.

Thailand's response is viewed as a positive development because of its reluctance to broaden co-operation beyond eliminating the communist terrorist menace. Making it clear that combatting drug smuggling and gun running had not been included within the ambit of the GBC, Musa said he introduced the subject as one of common interest to both countries.

In his opening remarks as joint chairman of the GBC, Musa expressed Malaysia's "utmost concern" over the drug problem because it posed a threat not only to the social fabric of societies but also security.

"Our concern is further strengthened by the fear that the drug problem, as common in other parts of the world, carries with it the problem of arms smuggling," he said. He added that while there already existed close co-operation at the operational level between the two countries, he firmly believed that they could still explore the possibility of higher level exchanges and discussions on the drug menace.

Musa said the matter would be pursued further to see how both problems could be tackled in a manner both sides considered practical.

Referring to border security, Musa said that during the period of the GBC review, covering the past year, Thai and Malaysian security forces had satisfactorily conducted various operations against the common enemy. He added: "These operations have put the enemy on the defensive. Through our constant harassment. They have been prevented from conducting an offensive operation of significance."

He cautioned, however, that in spite of the success, the Communist Party of Malaya today remained an insidious and potent threat with a charted strength of 2,077 terrorists.

Touching on regional security, Musa said the conflict in Kampuchea, the growth of Soviet presence and activity in the area as well as some other threats that might emerge were of some concern. "Time is, therefore, of the essence for both of us to eliminate internal threats so that we are better able and more resilient to face external threats," we added.

Thai GBC co-chairman, Interior Minister Gen. Sitthi Chirarot said border co-operation over the past year had been particularly successful in suppressing communist insurgency. He listed greater success in cleanup operations and capture of more communist terrorists as well as surrenders and seizures of arms, food supplies, medicine and equipment. These successes had forced the terrorists into disarray and made it difficult for them to be able to reconsolidate their positions.

Musa on ASEAN, Cambodia

BK171351 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1312 GMT 17 Jan 86

[By L.D. Baptist]

[Text] Bangkok, Jan 17 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Malaysia is proposing an informal meeting among ASEAN countries to take a fresh look at the problem of declining prices of the commodities of member countries, Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam said here Friday [17 January].

Thailand has responded positively to the proposal which Musa raised during discussions with Thai Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon at Government House here Friday.

Musa, who attended the 30th Malaysia-Thailand General Border Committee meeting, told reporters that Gen Prem was "very attracted" to the idea.

The problem of commodity prices was among a range of topics covered by the two leaders when Musa paid a courtesy call on Gen Prem. Musa said Malaysia would be consulting other ASEAN member countries on the proposal which would be held at ASEAN level first and, perhaps, be broadened later.

The proposal calls for an informal meeting of ASEAN government officials, private sector representatives and academicians "to take a fresh look" at the problems relating to commodity prices in view of the fact that certain formulate proposed within the context of UNCTAD and North-South dialogue might already be outdated. Musa said: "Since the proposals were made under UNCTAD there have been so many changes and new perceptions and outlook with regard to this problem. So, we feel it might be timely for us to get together in an informal way, collectively, to have a fresh perception. Perhaps by comparing notes and looking at it in an analytical manner, we could have fresh ideas to propose to the international community." Musa said the commodities affected were rubber, palm oil, tin, rice and sugar, produced by ASEAN countries.

Touching on the Kampuchean problem, Musa said he was briefed by Gen Prem on the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border. He added that the Thai Government reported concentrations of Vietnamese troops along the border and another dry-season offensive was expected. There was no indication as to how serious the fighting would be this year. Both leaders agreed that unity of the Khmer resistance forces was crucial in order to face the Vietnamese. Musa said: "This is more crucial in view of the fact that there is still a lack of unity and co-ordination in terms of strategy and general perception within the (resistance) leadership." This is an apparent reference to the continuing rift between Khmer National Liberation Front (KPNLF) leader Son Sann and a disident group which claimed it has taken over control of the faction. Expressing concern over the quarrel, Musa noted, however, that militarily the resistance forces were operating more successfully than before in the Kampuchean interior.

SITTHI SAWETSILA MEETS U.S. CONGRESS DELEGATION

BK190727 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] U.S. senators and representatives gave their assurances that they would help Thailand concerning the impact from the U.S. Farm Act as requested by Thailand's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Sitthi Sawetsila. Deputy Director General of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department Pratchayathawi Tawethikun reported that ACM Sitthi met yesterday with Frank Murkowski, senator from Alaska and chairman of the Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs, and his 12-man party. Pratchayathawi said the U.S. delegation said they were not aware of the impact of the U.S. Farm Act on Thailand and said the United States has no intention of enacting any bill against Thailand. They would look into the matter and try their best to lessen the impact of the act on Thailand. Senator Murkowski said it is good that he learned of the impact the act will have on Thailand so he can plan to help Thailand. The U.S. team also asked ACM Sitthi to make an assessment of the situation in Cambodia. ACM Sitthi reported to the group on the developments and appealed to friendly countries, including the United States, to condemn Vietnam's acts such as border violations and the assimilation of Cambodia through Vietnamese settlers. ACM Sitthi told the group that there is still no solution in sight for Vietnam's military occupation of Cambodia; Vietnam itself is under pressure from China in the north. ACM Sitthi said he wished to see more commitment from the United States in seeking a settlement to the Cambodian problem. The deputy director general of the Information Department said the U.S. delegation praised Thailand's efforts in narcotics suppression. The foreign minister assured the U.S. group that Thailand will make greater efforts in narcotics control. He will also raise the issue in talks during his forthcoming visit to Burma in late February. The U.S. delegation also praised Thailand for its role in helping the refugees.

RADIO FEATURE VIEWS PRC, U.S. MOVES IN INDOCHINA

BK171231 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Radio editor Dao Loc Binh feature: "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense"]

[Text] Dear Comrades and Friends: In a recent news bulletin, VNA carried an article dealing with China and Southeast Asia from a book entitled "Southeast Asian Issues in 1985," which was published recently by the Singapore Institute for the Research on Southeast Asia. The article says in part:

For many years now, China has enjoyed indirect U.S. support for its policy on Indochina. The Sino-Thai alliance has been consolidated further by U.S. economic and military aid to Thailand, while Chinese military aid for various Cambodian reactionary factions has been provided with the means of transit by Thailand and subsidized by the so-called humanitarian aid from the U.S. side. This fact, while not new, prompts us to note events occurring last month and in early January this year that show the enemy's longer-term schemes so that we can heighten vigilance and persist in our stand to fulfill the tasks of building and defending the fatherland.

On 9 January, the Reagan administration officially decided to give the Cambodian reactionaries \$3.5 million in aid. This decision was based on the fact that in December 1985 the U.S. Congress had approved an allocation of \$1.5-\$5 million in aid to these reactionaries. Reporting on the decision, THE WASHINGTON POST put it bluntly: Although the Cambodian reactionaries have boasted that they are still receiving financing from the U.S. CIA through Thailand, this was actually the Reagan administration's direct and overt aid aimed at showing its support for these reactionaries.

In its 9 January issue, THE WASHINGTON POST also carried an article by its correspondent in Beijing, saying that a U.S. congressional delegation -- including the director of the State Department's Intelligence and Research Agency and many other officials -- had visited a factory manufacturing China's F-8 jet aircraft in Shenyang. Earlier, a delegation of the U.S. Defense Department also visited this factory. This shows that the United States is stepping up its cooperation with China in modernizing the production of F-8 aircraft, China's most modern aircraft, which is modeled on the Soviet Union's MIG-23.

The third event: According to a report from Bangkok, on 11 January the commander of the Thai Navy said that in 1986, the annual U.S.-Thai military exercises will be conducted in an area in the eastern part of Thailand close to the Cambodian border. Since 1982, these exercises, codenamed "Cobra Gold," have been conducted in the southern Thailand.

Recalling just a few of these incidents is enough for us to realize that the U.S., Chinese, and Thai ruling circles have continued to maintain a policy of creating tension and instability in Southeast Asia. They have constantly colluded with one another in using their reactionary henchmen against the three peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. They have also constantly resorted to all tricks aimed at creating confrontation and division between the two groups of countries, Indochina and ASEAN, in order to achieve their own colonialist, expansionist, and hegemonist objectives.

In particular, the Chinese authorities have constantly conspired to annex the three Indochinese countries in order to expand into Southeast Asia. They have been and are striving to use the Pol Pot army remnants and their border land-grabbing war and multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam.

In the Singaporean book "Southeast Asian Issues in 1985," it is revealed that in early 1985, China surreptitiously delivered to the Cambodian reactionaries all kinds of weapons, ranging from medium to light. The Khmer Rouge has been regarded by China as the most effective combat force fighting Vietnam. The Pol Potists are blood-thirsty butchers who have committed genocidal crimes against the Cambodian people, and are hated and abhorred by the people; the people demand the Polpotists' elimination. Nevertheless, Mr Deng Xiaoping has raised a very strange question: I wonder why a number of people want to eliminate Pol Pot.

It is necessary for us to further note that on 9 January 1986 the VOA reported that Sihanouk has continued to complain about Pol Pot still remaining as leader of the Khmer Rouge communist faction without showing any signs of retiring from his post, despite the fact that the Chinese ruling circles, including Deng Xiaoping, have pledged to support the resistance forces -- meaning the three reactionary Cambodian factions -- for an additional 100 years if necessary, and to put military pressure on the common border with Vietnam. Data recorded by us over the past few days also show that the Chinese authorities have continued to intensify their efforts to send troops to conduct attacks and provocations and land-grabbing operations against our border. A number of political observers in Southeast Asia are right when they conclude:

China is a real threat to Vietnam. Their schemes consist of forcing Vietnam to maintain a large army and a constant state of combat readiness while trying to prevent Vietnam from having opportunities to establish trade and economic relations with other countries, thus making Vietnam continue to be poor and underdeveloped. They have planned to use a great deal of manpower and firepower to maintain their pressure on Vietnam while carrying out the four modernizations, including the modernization of China's national defense. Cambodia continues to be a highly controversial psychological, political, and strategic problem for the Chinese leadership.

Dear Comrades and Friends: As for the problems of the Reagan administration giving aid to various reactionary Cambodian factions, lending a helping hand to China in the latter's bid to manufacture modern jet aircraft, and conducting a joint military exercise with Thailand, these actions can in no way be interpreted as acts of goodwill, self-consciousness, and friendship toward the people in Indochinese and other countries in Southeast Asia. Instead, they will only make the public more aware of the stubborn and cunning nature of the U.S. imperialists, who, after more than a decade since their bitter defeat and retreat from Vietnam, are still unable to draw for themselves a necessary lesson and who still want to regain their lost positions or, at least, consolidate those lands where the Americans have set foot, of which Thailand is one. Nevertheless, we can assert that no matter what devilish tricks the U.S. imperialists and the international reactionaries may have up their sleeves, they will be able to do nothing. All their plots and actions, regardless of how perfidious and brazen they may be, will certainly be exposed and foiled by our armed forces and people.

VNA CITES PHAM VAN DONG REMARKS TO TASS

OW171806 Hanoi VNA in English 1552 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 17 -- Speaking on Jan. 16 to a correspondent of the Soviet news agency TASS on the important statement by General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union M.S. Gorbachev proposing a program for the total abolition of nuclear weapons, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, said:

"The program conceived in a constructive spirit by the Soviet Union proposes measures and steps to liberate our planet from nuclear weapons, chemical weapons and all other kinds of destructive weapons. It is opening to mankind excellent possibilities to realize its long-cherished dream of building a durable peace on earth. The overall peace proposal of the Soviet Union once again proves its high sense of responsibility toward the destiny of all present and future generations. The Soviet Union's decision to prolong its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions provides another eloquent proof of its sincere, well-meaning and unswerving stance. The appeal of Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, for putting an end to the threat of a nuclear holocaust is receiving support from people of all walks of life in the world. That appeal is the motive force for further enhancing the struggle of the anti-war forces for peace and life, and for the great aim of co-existence.

"This important document is of historic value. The Vietnamese people fully support this realistic peace program of the Soviet Union aimed at totally abolishing nuclear weapons, chemical weapons and all other kinds of destructive weapons, and at preventing the deployment of arms in the outer space. Together with all progressive forces across the world, we call on the United States and other nuclear powers to follow the Soviet Union's example and join it in this initiative in order together to proceed to the total elimination of all sorts of destructive weapons, and establishing stable peace and security of all nations."

TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES SWISS PARTY DELEGATION

BK180839 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] On 16 January, Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, received and held cordial talks with a delegation of the Swiss Labor Party [SLP] headed by Comrade Armand Magnin, secretary general of the SLP Central Committee.

On behalf of the CPV Central Committee, Comrade Truong Chinh warmly welcomed the SLP delegation's visit to Vietnam, saying that this visit has brought our party and people the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship of the communists and people of Switzerland.

Comrade Truong Chinh expressed our party's and people's solidarity with and support for the SLP and the Swiss people's struggle against monopolistic capitalism; for peace, democratic liberties, and social progress; and against the U.S. imperialists' warlike policy.

On behalf of the SLP Central Committee, Comrade Armand Magnin warmly hailed the many great successes scored by the Vietnamese people in the cause of national liberation and socialist construction. The comrade pledged to continue to support the Vietnamese people's revolutionary undertaking in the new stage and expressed hope that the friendship and close solidarity between the two parties will be further consolidated and developed.

Also joining Comrade Truong Chinh in this reception were Comrade Vo Quang, member of the party Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department, and Nguyen Van Trong, deputy head of the Foreign Relations Department.

PHAM VAN DONG SPEAKS AT HEROES' CONGRESS CLOSING

BK181215 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Report on 17 January Heroes' Congress closing ceremony in Hanoi -- portions recorded]

[Summary] After 2 days of enthusiastic work, the fifth congress of heroes and emulation fighters successfully concluded this afternoon. "Chairmen Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong and Comrades Nguyen Huu Tho, Pham Hung, Van Tien Dung, Vo Chi Cong, Le Thanh Nghi, Vo Van Kiet, Le Quang Dao, Le Van Luong, Huynh Tan Phat, and many other high-ranking leaders of the party, state, and central mass organizations attended the closing ceremony." In the past 2 days, Vo Van Kiet, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, presented the main report on the achievements under the emulation movement in the past few years. Also in the past 2 days, some 20 reports of heroic units, collectives, and individuals were presented.

The participants in the congress gave labor hero (Nguyen Van Tuoi) the honor of reading a letter of the congress which was addressed to the people nationwide paying tribute to the party, state, and people for the achievements and exploits of heroes and emulation fighters, and pledging to score even more and greater achievements in overcoming difficulties, developing the economy, consolidating national defense and security, and fulfilling the international duty.

The participants in the ceremony were very happy to hear a statement by Chairman Pham Van Dong.

[Begin Pham Van Dong recording] Dear president Members and Comrades: I am caught off guard because I thought it was not yet my turn to speak. However, it does not matter because I am ready... As a combatant and revolutionary, I am always ready! [applause] What I am going to say is simple. In the past 2 days, we were able to hear only a few reports of heroes' achievements. Many others could not be read because of time. So we, including myself, will read all the reports. I also expect that these reports will be transmitted everywhere by our press and radios nationwide so that everyone can read, hear, know, and learn from our heroic sage. I repeat that our press, radio, and information agencies should strive to carry out this work well because in the past few years we have noted some individuals and collectives who have created heroic sagas. These sagas play the role of mobilizing and encouraging the people in a very strong, broad, and profound manner. They also have an extremely important effect on our revolution as a whole. [applause]

I think that when you return to your units, you will perform even better. You will act better upon what your representative read in the letter addressed to the compatriots and combatants countrywide. You should strive to do ever better what has been said in the letter. Do you agree with me? [applause]

Your heroic character and will should be transmitted nationwide so that it will help create more heroic people in our country. Our Vietnamese nation is heroic, our revolution is a heroic cause. We must have many heroes and heroines to fulfill the even greater tasks in the future -- mainly the two strategic tasks of building socialism successfully and firmly defending our Vietnamese fatherland. [applause]

I wish you good health both physically and morally so that you can create even greater achievements for the sake of our country. [applause]

Dear Comrades: In the jubilant atmosphere of this great festival, the festival of Vietnamese heroes and heroines, I declare the successful conclusion of our congress. [applause] [end recording]

HANOI PARTY COMMITTEE MEETS ON 1986 TASKS

BK161326 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Jan 86 pp 1, 4

[Text] The executive committee of the Hanoi municipality's party organization held its 13th conference from 2-4 January 1986 to review implementation of the 1985 plan and decide on the orientation and socioeconomic tasks for 1986.

In light of the party Central Committee's ninth plenum resolution, the municipal party committee affirmed that in 1985, the party organization and people of Hanoi worked intensively to overcome numerous difficulties and make new, major achievements in economic leadership and guidance, and especially in renovating step by step the mechanism of management in the spirit of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution. Despite shortages of raw material, spare parts, and energy and difficulties concerning the fixing of delivery prices, the industrial and small industry and handicrafts branches overfulfilled the 1985 plan norms, scoring a 14.9-percent increase in output over 1984 -- with an increase of 17.6 percent for local industry and 20 percent for small industry and handicrafts. A total of 40 new items were introduced, and local enterprises made initial progress in revising the supply and labor norms and lowering production costs for more than 50 percent of their major products. Agricultural production had great success on rice, corn, peanuts, and tobacco despite the continuous occurrence of serious natural calamities. The total grain output in paddy equivalent increased by 17.4 percent over 1984, and the marketable grain output by 50 percent. Capital construction exceeded the plan norm by 39 percent, completing 140,000 square meters of housing -- the highest figure so far -- and modern projects such as the Thang Long Bridge, the Chuong Duong Bridge, the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Labor Cultural Palace, the V.I. Lenin Monument, and so forth; are gradually changing the appearance of the city. The communication and transportation branch worked hard to move grain and fuel and to successfully build river and sea-going vessels. Intensive efforts were also made in the distribution and circulation of goods, especially in the collection and purchase of local products, which accounted for almost 50 percent of the total sale volume. Continuous development and new progress were achieved in the fields of culture, education, public health, physical education and sports, posts and telegraph, national defense, and security.

In a spirit of strict self-criticism and criticism, the conference analyzed the shortcomings and weaknesses that arose during the process of actual organization. In general, productivity, quality, and efficiency of industrial production still remained low. Agricultural production was unstable. The production of vegetables and livestock breeding dropped. Large plots of land were not put to good use. Export revenue was meager. The distribution and circulation of goods developed in a complex way during the last months of the year; many essential demands were subjected to great imbalances; and prices went up rapidly while efforts aimed at transforming and controlling the market did not bring about much result in supporting production and life. Strong and continuous efforts were not made to combat speculation and smuggling, counter the enemy's psychological war, and curb wheeling and dealing practices; and negative phenomena continued to flourish.

Efforts were made in party building, but they failed to shift direction in time according to the spirit of the party Central Committee's sixth, seventh, and eighth plenum resolutions.

The conference stressed that in 1985, despite the intensive efforts made by the various echelons and branches, virtually all the norms set forth in the resolution adopted at the municipal party organization's ninth congress were not met. The socioeconomic situation in Hanoi is now full of acute difficulties and is unstable. Unemployment is serious. Strong improvements have not yet been made regarding education, culture, and a civilized lifestyle; and discipline in the party and mass organizations and the socialist legal system are not yet scrupulously observed.

The conference noted that the main shortcoming with regard to guidance lay in organization and supervision of work. Many viewpoints and resolutions were not closely analyzed and promptly reviewed to draw upon experience. The deployment of cadres did not meet the requirements for renovating the mechanism of management; and rewards and penalties were not meted out in a timely and just manner.

The municipal party committee set forth a number of measures for implementing the plan for 1986 -- the first year of the 5-year 1986-90 plan and the year when the sixth party congress will be convened -- with efforts concentrated on carrying out the most important tasks and meeting the most imperative demands in order to gradually stabilize the socioeconomic situation and prepare conditions for development in the years that follow. Most important among the socioeconomic tasks of Hanoi for 1986 are to vigorously accelerate production; rapidly increase social production with high productivity, quality, and efficiency for grain, food, consumer goods, goods for export, and some means of production; and step up export-import and external economic activities. The municipality will rearrange and reorganize production, redistribute labor, reduce administrative personnel and personnel not directly engaged in production work, and readjust the organization of the state management apparatus and the various party organs and mass organizations. Efforts will be made to make good use of labor, land, and the existing material-technical bases, while increasing the social production force to build a rational economic structure for the municipality; to step up the transformation and reorganization of the market and intensify market management to enable the state to control the market, gradually stabilize prices and the financial and monetary situation, and care for the people's livelihood; to renovate economic management in the spirit of the eighth plenum resolution and establish a new mechanism of management for the purpose of ensuring the basic units' initiative in production and business and consolidating socialist production relations in industry, agriculture, and distribution and circulation; and to reorient general education and vocational training.

The municipal party committee's conference stressed, in particular, the need to intensify party building work; improve the organization of party committee echelons; enhance supervisory work of administrative bodies at various levels; vigorously promote the mass movements to successfully implement the 1986 socioeconomic tasks -- especially the movements to economically use supplies, raw material, energy, and fuel; to apply technological advances; to reduce production costs; to increase labor productivity; to turn out products in greater quantity with high quality and efficiency; and to carry out water conservancy and intensive cultivation to increase crop yields -- resolutely combat speculation and smuggling to control the market; to step up the youth movement to build new economic zones; to practice family planning to minimize population growth and to vigorously promote the movements to build a new lifestyle and defend the fatherland.

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In 1986, the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee will strive to realize the following: Cadres will be specifically assigned to carry out each task, and those who are incapable of fulfilling their tasks as assigned will be given other suitable duties. Basic party organizations will pay utmost attention to enhancing the quality of their ranks and will evaluate party members on the basis of their performance of the assigned tasks. In particular, efforts will be made to heighten fighting spirit, revolutionary ethics and quality, and revolutionary awareness so as to promptly smash all of the enemy's psychological warfare maneuvers.

KIEN GIANG SECTOR CRACKS DOWN ON ILLICIT TRADE

BK181418 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] The Kien Giang provincial trade sector has coordinated with related sectors to deal with more than 4,000 cases of speculation, smuggling, and other illicit business, and to prosecute more than 50 cases before the courts. The public security forces and customs personnel alone have imposed fines and confiscated valuable goods worth nearly 4 million dong.

The provincial trade sector has continued to transform 1,370 private trade households and has shifted 200 other households to handicrafts and artisan industry production. Even so, the market management task is still limited because localities have failed to satisfactorily control the number of privately run business households and to correctly register the number of households and people. Market management is still limited because localities have failed to satisfactorily control the number of privately run business households and to correctly register the number of households and people. Market management is still imprecise and has not been correctly focussed on the targets. Some checkpoints of the custom service and other related sectors still illegally impound goods and impose fines, interfering with the circulation of goods, especially non-controlled items. Along with accelerating market management, the Kien Giang provincial authorities are stepping up the transformation of privately run trade, severely punishing smugglers and speculators, and disbanding checkpoints established against prescribed regulations, thus practically contributing to stabilizing the market, prices, production, and the people's livelihood.

MINISTRY ISSUES CIRCULAR ON INSECT INFESTATION

BK211449 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Excerpt] According to a circular issued by the Agriculture Ministry's Vegetation Protection Department, there have been scattered stem borer ravages in rice seedlings and early-transplanted 5th-month rice in various northern provinces. Rice hispas' density is now on the increase. They are building their nests with the density of 20-50 insects per square meter. In the winter crops -- including potatoes, corn, and soybeans -- in Thai Binh in particular, late blight has been commonly detected in the main potatoe crop area while the curlytop is now ravaging up to between 20-30 percent of the acreage in seriously affected areas. Black cutworms are developing in corn areas, numbering up to eight insects per square meter in highly affected areas. Leaf spots on corn is causing serious damage to cornfields already growing ears. In soybean areas, insects and blight have also developed vigorously. Legume plants have also been affected by diamondback moths and plant lice. In the southern provinces, small leaf rollers have caused damage to 32,000 hectares of food crops, including 3,000 hectares of seriously damaged winter-spring rice in central Vietnam's coastal provinces-- Stem borers have destroyed more than 15,000 hectares in the Mekong Delta. In addition, rice blast and rice yellows have also begun making their damaging effect felt. In the next 10 days, in the southern provinces insects and blights will continue to ravage large crop areas. In the northern provinces, when the cold fronts arrive, rice seedlings will become less insect- and blight-resistant because of prolonged dry climate and drought.

MARCOS ADDRESSES DUMAGUETE KBL RALLY 19 JANUARY

HK210230 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0805 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Address by Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos to a KBL rally in Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental -- live; capitalized passages spoken in Tagalog]

[Text] LONG LIVE DUMAGUETE! LONG LIVE NEGROS ORIENTAL! LONG LIVE THE KBL! LONG LIVE THE MARCOS-TOLENTINO TEAM! LONG LIVE GOVERNOR [words indistinct]! LONG LIVE EVERYONE!

I greet my best to mayor of Dumaguete City and governor of Negros Oriental; members of the cabinet; [Announcer: The people are ecstatic and flashing victory signs to the president. The president has turned to greet the people.] Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono, whom I now ask to stand up [faint applause]; Mr Speaker of the Batasang Pambansa, the Honorable Nicanor Yniguez of Leyte del Sur [applause]; the minister of our government; and old friend, no, not old, young, the youngest friend when I was still a congressman, former congressman Marcias; all of the members of the Sangguniang Panglalawigan [provincial consultative body]; Panglungsod [municipal consultative body]; the mayors; the respected guests; my fellow veterans; my friends; and fellow Filipinos.

I am surprised that the sun has come out. This is a happy auguring of the victory of the Marcos-Tolentino team. I never believed what they told me before that I often bring Marcos weather. Well, I'm beginning to believe it now because it was raining heavily when we came in. They told you, when the opposition came here, that Marcos will not come because he is sick, because he will die in 6 months. They said that in 1983. Ah, you know, they said that I became unconscious in Pangasinan. Are they not tired of crying about the health of the president?

You know, when I was in Pangasinan, I might as well tell you -- by the way, I did not believe that you would be able to gather. How many do you think [are] here? I estimate at about 50,000, 60,000 people. LONG LIVE NEGROS ORIENTAL!

About this talk of me [being] sick and unconscious in Pangasinan. You know, Pangasinan is one of the biggest provinces in the entire Philippines. It has about 900,000 voters. It has probably more than 2 million population.

I've been here in Negros way back during the guerrilla days and I spent most of my time in Pangasinan. They said that Marcos is bleeding. Yes, I am bleeding. This is not the first time that I bleed. I bled because of the enthusiasm of the people in Pangasinan to shake my hand. Instead of shaking my hand, they scratched my hand. But it is alright. Why were they so emotional? Because I fought many battles in Pangasinan. I was in the 21st Division when the USAFFE [United States Armed Forces in the Far East] met the Japanese in the first battle that was fought in the Philippines. We suffered casualties, but we exacted more casualties on the enemies; 1943, 1944, 1945, I organized a guerrilla group in Luzon. This is why I have many people there who are relatives of these soldiers of mine. Many of the soldiers died, and they reminded me that their bodies were never recovered. They are the symbols of the grave of the unknown soldiers.

DO NOT MIND MY COLD AS WELL AS TEARS FALLING FROM MY EYES. I caught this cold laying a wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier. Whenever we go, and I call all the guerrilla leaders and the veterans to join me, I take off my hat to the tomb of the unknown soldier. I take off my raincoat, my jacket. I take away all the umbrellas and solemnly stand before the tomb of the unknown soldier? Why? Because I never recovered the body of my father who was killed by the enemy. He escaped from the enemy prison.

He took the wrong turn on the trail, in the mountains of Benguet and the cordilleras. He was captured there. Knowing that he was captured by 300 Japanese soldiers, I brought in 1,500 men of my force and surrounded them. I threatened them that I would not take prisoners and that I would kill each and everyone of them if they did not release my father. But they threatened me back and they said: If we die, your father dies with us. They sent a courier to me and they asked me to stop attacking their force for they were suffering heavy casualties. I ordered the attack to be aborted, meaning stop the attack. But my brother and my other commanders towards the north said that they did not receive the order to abort the attack, so they continued attacking and they hung my father in my presence. I never recovered his body. They must have thrown him somewhere. But wherever it is, whenever I stand before the grave of the unknown soldier, I stand before the grave of my father.

And so, this last time when we were laying the wreaths for the unknown soldier, we all took off our hats, our raincoats, and the umbrellas, and we stood before the unknown soldier to salute him. Then rain came. The rain came pouring. We all got colds. Some got a little sick. But that is the way we treat the unknown soldiers whose bodies were never recovered in that last war.

When I went to Pangasinan, many of those in the crowd said: We are the children of your soldiers who died and whose bodies were never recovered. So they were crying and they were holding on to me and they were scratching, uh, my arms, my hands, because they were emotional. There is an emotional tie between those who are wounded or died and whose bodies are not recovered.

When I was wounded last in Bataan, for I was wounded five times during the war, I was wounded in the left knee by shrapnel. The shrapnel bits cut off or took off parts of the bone on the [word indistinct], the front of the left knee. It also affected the nerves and the tendons. Sometimes when I am tired or it is cold, I limp. I LIMP AND THE OPPOSITION LAUGHS AT THIS. THEY LAUGH BECAUSE MARCOS LIMPS FROM HIS OLD WOUNDS OF THE WAR. I LAUGH BACK AT THEM AND SAY: IT IS AN HONOR FOR LITTLE FERDINAND MARCOS, A LITTLE SOLDIER, TO HAVE BEEN WOUNDED WHILE FIGHTING IN THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM. YOU KNOW, MANY OF US WHO WERE WOUNDED WOULD SHOUT TO GOD, AND MY SHOUT WAS: OH GOD ALMIGHTY WHOM WE LOVE, I CANNOT ENDURE THIS PAIN THAT HAD BEEN INFLICTED UPON ME. BUT IF THIS IS UNENDURABLE, I OFFER TO YOU THE TOTAL INDEPENDENCE OF THE FILIPINO NATION.

FOR THOSE WHO WERE DYING, THEY KNEW THAT THE END WAS NEAR. THEY SHOUTED IN BATAAN AND IN THE GUERRILLA DAYS: GOD ALMIGHTY WHOM WE LOVE, TAKE OUR LIVES IN RETURN FOR THE FREEDOM AND SOVEREIGNTY OF THE FILIPINO PEOPLE. THEREFORE, THE PEOPLE OF PANGASINAN HAD A REASON TO CRY. THERE WERE THREE YOUNG GIRLS WHO SAID TO ME: WE ARE THE DAUGHTERS OF YOUR SOLDIERS. WE NEVER SAW NOR RECOVERED THE BODY OR OUR FATHER. THEY TOLD ME: WE ARE VENDORS IN A SMALL STORE. WE CLOSED THE STORE AND WE HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR YOU SINCE THIS MORNING SO THAT WE CAN TALK TO YOU AND SEE YOU, BECAUSE SEEING YOU, WE SEE OUR FATHER.

What could you say? You refuse to shake hands even if they are scratching you? No! I saw them crying; I cried, too. That was the reason why probably some of those observers thought that I had become unconscious. No. Unconscious? Even in my worst days, I never became unconscious.

I WAS WOUNDED FIVE TIMES: TWICE ON THE LEG, TWICE IN THE STOMACH, AND ONCE ON THE BACK. I DID NOT RUN. WHEN I WAS LYING DOWN, A SNIPER CAME FROM ABOVE. I know that it is an honor for me to have been wounded five times and I am proud of it. LET THEM LAUGH. They jest at scar, those who have never felt a wound. THESE PEOPLE WHO NEVER SHED BLOOD NOR SACRIFICE FOR OUR BELOVED COUNTRY, let them laugh, for that is the attitude of a very poor patriot towards a veteran who had almost given up his life for his people.

You know, uh, with this wound on my left knee, sometimes I cannot walk straight. I limp because when I am tired, naturally it pains me. They laugh at me when I limp. I awarded to Dodie Boy Penalosa a special trophy. Who is Dodie Boy Penalosa? He is the world champion in the flyweight division. When he was young, he suffered from polio. And I asked him: Is not your left thigh smaller, your left foot, left, uh, calf smaller than your right? Yes, sir, he said. And do you not feel pain when you are fighting, especially on a hard-won one? Yes, sir, it is always paining me. What do you do? I remembered he said: I am the world champion and I am the representative of 54 million Filipinos, and once a champion for the Filipinos, I act like a champion and I don't feel any pain. [applause]

When he said this, I told myself: Well, if he is a champion, he is on top. I am on top, and therefore I must act like one on top, so I said: I am president. I am on top and therefore I must also act like a champion and I walk straight without feeling any pain. [applause]

You know, I come to you not only as a candidate. I am not Ferdinand Marcos, candidate for the presidency alone. Yes, I come to make an appeal to you. WE ARE APPEALING TO YOU AND BESEECHING YOU TO HELP OUR COUNTRY.

More than a candidate, I come to you as president of the Republic of the Philippines. You made me president when I was 47 years old. That was in 1965. You made me run for reelection and I won in 1969 when I was only 51 years old; 1976 we had a plebiscite under martial law, and in that plebiscite, one question was asked: Do you want Marcos to continue as president of the Republic under martial law? What was your answer? Your answer was: Yes, we want Marcos to continue. Then in 1981, I came before you again. I was running for president. How much did I get of the vote of Negros Oriental? I had 200,000 majority in Negros Oriental alone. [applause]

So, as I come to you as the highest officer of the Republic of the Philippines, I come to you burdened, weighed with the powers, yes, more than powers, the duty, because you placed on my shoulders not only authority and power, but responsibility, duty. Authority, but more than authority. You ordered me: You who had been a soldier of the Republic, you who had suffered and sacrificed for the country, you are now president and as president, you will continue to be a soldier of the Republic. YOU ARE THE GUARDIAN. YOU IN THE ADMINISTRATION ARE THE SENTINELS. YOU ARE ON TOP, YOU CAN SEE WHAT IS HAPPENING IN EVERY CORNER OF THE PHILIPPINES.

You see everything because you are up there. You are the highest officer of the Republic of the Philippines. We placed you there because we know that you have always worked for the welfare, future of our country. You have shown some courage and you have shown industry and with your experience as president, therefore, you are duty bound to take care of the welfare of your people. For each and everyone of us, you shall keep a strong guard. You must protect them, protect them against any danger. And you must see to it that the peace and order of our land will never be disturbed. If there is any danger, you are the eyes, you are the ears, you are the tongue. YOU ARE THE VOICE OF THE ENTIRE PHILIPPINES. Whatever happens, therefore, you are president and your duty is to warn your people whenever danger approaches. I come to you therefore as president of the Republic of the Philippines and cry out to you: Danger! We face danger once again. We have fought the enemies who tried to occupy our land. Now the enemy in front, he is already within us. The enemy threatens the safety of every Filipino.

It is said that the opposition are going to allow the Communists to become members of the cabinet and probably the generals of our Armed Forces. What will happen if this should occur? What do I see as president of the Republic? Do I remain silent?

Should I not tell our people that now we are facing a greater danger, for the enemy who is inside, the enemy is inside our Republic. They are already campaigning for the highest position of the land. They want to grab the authority that is in our hands.

And so, what will happen if they allow the generals who are Communist to come into the Army? What will happen if they appoint Communists as members of the cabinet. What will happen will be what happened in Indonesia. What happened in Indonesia when the Communists were allowed to become members of the cabinet by President Sukarno and when his cabinet members were joined by Communist generals in the Indonesian Armed Forces? When they thought that they were strong enough, they attempted a coup d'etat to take over the entire Indonesian Government. They killed the generals who were against them. They killed the cabinet members who were against them.

But General Suharto who was in command of the Strategic Command of the Armed Forces of Indonesia, used the divisions under General (?Aljay), and so did the Minister of Defense Nasution. So there were continuous fighting within factions of the Armed Forces of Indonesia. Many died. The military, well, they were in uniform. They have guns. **THEY WERE ARMED AND WERE READY TO DIE IN BATTLE.** But who died? How many died in that civil war? Seven hundred thousand to 1 million civilians died in that civil war. **THE MAJORITY OF THEM WERE YOUNG PEOPLE LIKE YOU AND THE OLD PEOPLE WHO COULD NOT RUN.** Old men and young men; 700,000 to 1 million people died. They did not have anything to do with the civil war. They did not have anything to do with fight over authority, but they were the ones who suffered, because that is the result always of a fight for power. If we allow the opposition to bring the Communists into the government of the Philippines, that will also happen. There will be a civil war here and the ones who will suffer will be you and I, the civilians of our country. We must not allow this now while we still can prevent it. Now when we still have the power of the ballot to stop all of this. Now we want you to use the weapons that are at your command. The weapon is principally the ballot. The weapons that you must use are here. Here are the loyal protectors of democracy who will fight communism to the death and who will not allow the Communists to take over our country. Those are your weapons. Who are those? Marcos, Tolentino, the fighters against communism.

Now, while there is still time. February 7 is getting close. Why do I go around, not withstanding the fact that I have a slight cold? Why do I go around shouting with my hoarse voice? Because it is my duty as president of the Republic. As candidate, probably I could now rest. But as president of the Republic, **I WILL KILL MYSELF IF IT IS NECESSARY. BUT IT IS NECESSARY TO CRY OUT TO THE PEOPLE: DANGER, DANGER! WAKE UP AND LET US HELP ONE ANOTHER AND UNITE TOGETHER.** Work as one, therefore, to eliminate this dark danger to our country and fight for our freedom, fight for our democracy. Vote Marcos-Tolentino team! [faint applause]

They say sometimes in their speeches that they are not close to the NPA. Is that true? Is it true that they do not know anything about the Communists? Why is it that in the trial of Ninoy Aquino, Commander Pusa, Commander Melody of the NPA, [words indistinct] treasurer of the NPA in Concepcion, Tarlac, testified? What did they say? They said that the Communist Party that was created by Jose Maria Sison was organized in Hacienda Luisita owned by the Aquinos and the Cojuangcos, and that it was organized with the help of Ninoy Aquino. And that the house of Ninoy Aquino in Times Street in Quezon City as well as the house of Ninoy Aquino and Mrs Aquino in Concepcion was a hospital for the NPA. There, the wounded of the NPA would be treated. Do not tell me that this was not known by the lady of the house. Who was that lady of the house? My opponent in this election. She was there. She was the mistress of the two houses: the house at Times [Street] in Quezon City and the house in Concepcion, Tarlac. That is where the NPA often held their conferences to plot the attack against the government. Who was present? Aquino.

Don't tell me that my opponent did not know about this. Why is that when Commander Pusa testified, he said: We raided the Philippine Military Academy with renegade Lieutenant Victor Corpuz of the Philippine Army, and when he was asked: Who financed this raid? Ninoy Aquino. Who gave the guns to you? Ninoy Aquino. Who gave the guns that were used in this raid? Ninoy Aquino. Don't tell me that all these were perpetrated and done without the knowledge of the widow? Don't tell me that they did not know that the NPA was holding headquarter in their house in Times Street in Quezon City?

NOW THEY DENY IT. Yet, what did Jose Maria Sison, the founder of the new Communist Party, say? Well, we have him now in jail because we captured him. Also, Commander Dante, alias Bernabe Buscayno -- he is the top commander of the NPA. We also have him in jail. We captured him.

Now, when they were asked: Whom do they support? Jose Maria Sison came out voluntarily with a statement. We are supporting the ticket of the opposition, Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] and Laban [People's Struggle]. Don't tell me that they would be supporting the opposition if there was no understanding between them. The understanding is that the Communists would be allowed to enter the government of the Republic of the Philippines and our democracy will be endangered. We should not allow this to happen.

I cannot believe that this is happening in our country today, that you the Filipino people who are no longer the illiterate, ignorant people who are indifferent to our freedom and to our dignity, would allow it. I cannot believe that the people who fought under, against the colonizers almost every day in rebellion and finally, in the great revolution of 1896 when we established in 1898 the first republic in Asia, the first republic in South, uh, Africa [as heard] and South America. What was that republic? The first Republic of the Philippines under Aguinaldo.

ALL THESE HEROES, all these heroes are your forebears. They are your grandfathers. THEIR BLOOD RUNS IN YOUR VEINS. THE BLOOD OF THE HEROES BEFORE US RUN IN YOUR VEINS. Never forget that. That is the legacy and the valuable heritage that we inherited from our forebears. Never give it away without a fight. Your dignity as a Filipino -- we must always remember. And so, while there is time, there is the power within our hands which is given and granted by the Constitution, I now ask you therefore to see to it that we exercise that authoritative power.

During the war, we asked you to give up your life, your property, and to give up the most valuable of all, your sacred honor, and fight the invaders. We don't ask you to do that now, but we ask you to do is use your power and authority as citizens of the Republic against communism by voting Marcos-Tolentino against communism. [faint applause]

You know, but this is not all the danger that I see. Up there as president of the republic, I see a greater danger, and that is the fact that our opponent states that they can run the government when they know that they cannot. That is dangerous for one who says that running the government is a joke, a game, as if it were a plaything. The government is not a plaything. The governments runs the biggest conglomeration of corporations in any country. For anyone to try and run this government, he must, or she must, be experienced or capable.

I am not in the habit of questioning [word indistinct], but I do question it now as president of the Republic. I do not question it as a candidate. I disregard and ignore them. But as president of the Republic, I must stand up and say: This is probably [a] greater danger than communism.

At the same time, they have also reached an agreement to the effect that if they win, they will recognize the new Muslim state, a new muslim state in which they give away Palawan, Mindanao, Basilan, Sulu, Tawitawi and become part of a new Muslim state with Sabah. This is what they promised when [words indistinct]. It is not only now. It started in 1981 under Ninoy Aquino.

Who testified to this? One of the closest commanders of Nur Misuari. What is his name? Nur Khan. Nur Khan swore in a statement that this was the agreement in Damascus in February 1981. Are we ready to give away a part of our territory in Mindanao? [passage indistinct]. Many Boholanos are there; many Cebuanos are there. They will be included in this new state. Shall we allow [words indistinct] to be given away free without even our participation? And I say: No! Never! We must fight this down and we can fight this with the use of the ballot, with the use of this time and opportunity that is given us. One of the reasons I gave up 1 year and 1/2 of my presidency was because I felt that it was my duty, I felt that as president, I must sacrifice in order to call the people and to awaken them to this danger, and that I must appear before them and demand that when the new bandits come, we must reject all of these stupidities and keep the integrity of our land. We must not allow the Philippines to be dismembered, and you can use a sure weapon, not only the ballot, but the men who are ready to give up their lives in order to protect the Republic of the Philippines and its democracy, and those men are Marcos and Tolentino. Long live Marcos and Tolentino.

Yes, it is necessary that we must [changes thought] IT IS ALREADY FIVE O'CLOCK. I therefore end with this hope: When you go to the precinct, you remember Marcos has been helping all along. I am grateful for all the authority that you have given to us. Do not believe all these lies about Marcos and the first lady acquiring hidden wealth in the United States. That is false. That is not true.

THE AUTHORITY YOU HAVE GRANTED US WAS NOT USED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FEW. NOT FOR US, BUT FOR THE WELFARE OF THE MAJORITY OF THE FILIPINO PEOPLE. [faint applause] WHY DO I SAY THIS? BECAUSE THEY FILED AN IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDING, an impeachment proceeding in which they alleged that Marcos and Mrs Marcos were acquiring properties abroad.

There was a debate at the Batasan Pambansa. Our members of the parliament including, of course the majority floorleader [was] there, the deputy prime minister, and our friend MP Marcias. Who else was there? Ha? The buildup was commanding. We then asked these people who signed the impeachment proceeding alleging the hidden wealth of President Marcos and Mrs Marcos. They were asked, they asked the following questions: If you have evidence of any corruption, of any hidden wealth by the Marcos in the United States, show them to us now. Show them now and we will join you in fighting Marcos. What was the answer? The answer was silence. Why silence? Because they had no evidence. ALL TALK. Who, what is the result of this? They are now facing perjury cases in the fiscals and judges in Manila. What is perjury? It is telling a lie and falsehoods under oath. They told a lie and falsehoods under law, and so they are now facing perjury cases. Almost all the members of the opposition were swearing under oath before they filed the impeachment proceeding before a private notary public, that they know that Marcos has hidden wealth in the United States, that they know of the acts of corruption. When Teddy Natividad and the others, when the majority floorleader asked them: Point out the instances when there was corruption. When was it committed? Who committed it? How much was involved? They could not answer. So today, they are facing perjury cases and they will have to be condemned and convicted in the courts for telling a lie under oath. That is the answer to all the falsification cases that had been made.

But worse than that, do you know that Member of Parliament Rafael Recto stood up in the Batasang Pambansa and said, charged the opposition -- he belongs to the opposition.

He was a Unido candidate, but he could not swallow it anymore. He said and stood up: My signature allegedly in that document is a falsification. It is a forgery. Therefore, somebody must explain to me why they falsified my name. Did anybody answer? No. Nobody answered because they were all guilty of falsification. Now who is the liar? Who are the people who should be condemned?

They are so casual, AS IF SWEARING IS A JOKE AND THEY WOULD SAY THAT THE PRESIDENT IS A THIEF. NO, WE COULD NOT ALLOW THAT. IF THAT HAPPENS, I WILL BE THE FIRST TO FACE YOU TO BEG FORGIVENESS AND TO LEAVE THE PRESIDENCY. But that never happened, and therefore, they are now facing cases of perjury in court. THAT IS OUR ANSWER TO THOSE WHO ENGAGE IN FRAUDS.

They keep coming and saying that Marcos will die in 6 years. They began in 1983. How many 6 years have gone by? [as heard] perhaps 6, 6 TIMES, TIMES 6 MONTHS. Well, it looks like Marcos should be killed every 6 months. Think about it. Do they not laugh over their lying?

How can they go on with this story of Marcos being sick? First of all, I was wounded in the stomach and, WELL, THERE IS A FUNNY STORY -- MAY THE LADIES FORGIVE ME. YOU SEE, I WAS HIT IN THE LOWER RIGHT SIDE OF MY BODY. I WAS HIT TWICE, BY SHRAPNEL AND MICROBULLET, ON MY THIGH. HOWEVER, I DID NOT FEEL IT. I FELT AS IF THE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF MY BODY FLEW AWAY. WELL, I TOLD MYSELF: NO, IT CANNOT BE. I PRAYED THAT THAT WAS NOT IT. [laughter] WELL, THAT WAS WHERE IT HURT. I DON'T KNOW WHY. BUT THEN I TOUCHED IT AND I THANKED GOD. [faint applause] IT HURT A LOT AND SMARTED A LOT. I ASKED MY SOLDIERS WHO WERE ALSO HIT IN THE SAME PLACE, AND THEY SAID THEY FELT THE SAME. [laughter]

Young ladies, do not be angry that I told this story. You beautiful ladies of Negros Oriental, especially the older ones.

DO YOU KNOW THAT SOMEONE CALLED UP THE FIRST LADY FROM NEW YORK AND ASKED: WHAT IS THIS THAT MY OPPONENT, CORY AQUINO, WAS AMBUSHED AND KIDNAPPED? WHAT? WELL, YES, THAT IS THE NEWS HERE. WE ASKED IN MANILA.

It is true. It is all over town in Manila that they will stage a mock ambush. They will stage a drama, PRETENDING THAT CORY WAS AMBUSHED AND KIDNAPPED. THINK ABOUT IT, THAT A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT WOULD GO TO THIS LENGTH TO STAGE AN ACT. IT IS LIKE A BROKEN RECORD, PRETENDING THAT SHE WAS AMBUSHED AND KIDNAPPED. THEN THEY WILL SAY THAT IT WAS COMMITTED BY THE MEN OF MARCOS. They will be asking for your sympathy. But are they not ashamed to be planning, planning and stage a false ambush as well as a kidnapping? THAT IS THE STORY IN MANILA; THAT IS WHY I AM TELLING YOU THIS, SO THAT IF YOU HEAR OF AN AMBUSH AND KIDNAPPING, IT IS JUST NONSENSE. That is a mock drama that they are putting up.

I ask our friends in the opposition: It is enough. That is enough. Let us not keep on fooling our people. They have an advertisement: Twenty years of killing. Enough.

Who committed the killings? Did we kill anybody during my term as president? No, except one. Who is that one? A Chinese. He was a manufacturer of heroin. He was convicted by the court because he was bragging that he had destroyed the lives of 10,000 young Filipinos. He was ordered to be executed by musketry. I ordered him to be shot before the public in Fort Bonifacio. He was only one executed. No one in the political opposition has been killed under my administration.

On the contrary, we allowed them to go. We released Aquino when he was sick so that he could go to the United States. If we wanted him to be killed, as they claimed we did, why did we send him to the United States to be cured? We gave him a doctor.

Why do they keep lying about all of these? At the same time, he had a verdict, you remember? Because he had been proved to have ordered the shooting of Barangay Captain Sumat, and he was convicted because of this. He was also convicted of the illegal possession of firearms and this was in the house of Mr and Mrs Ninoy Aquino, including Mrs Cory Aquino. So don't tell me that my opponent did not know his armory of firearms that were found in the house when they were raided. They were raided and they saw all these guns, all these grenades, special grenades, some of which looked like the special grenades that were used in the Plaza Miranda grenade bombing. I am not saying that they com... they were the ones who committed that. I am only saying that according to intelligence reports, the grenades that were used in the Plaza Miranda bombing in August 21, 1971, looked like special grenades that were discovered in the house of Ninoy Aquino and my opponent.

I do not say that they were the ones who did it, but you cannot get that kind of special grenades anywhere. It is only there that those special grenades were. So there are many things that they have to explain. I will not go any further except to say that, because the source of electricity here is the geothermal power in [word indistinct]. In accordance with the policy that I have established, I order the lowering of the rates of electricity [words drowned out by applause].

I also order that the unpaid sugar, ever since it was delivered to, uh, Philconsa and the Philsuma [Philippine Sugar Marketing Association], be now paid to the producers and the millers in Negros Oriental. [applause]

I order the investigations of the anomalies of the land transportation commission here in Dumaguete. I understand there are some people here who have been violating and abusing their powers. I order that whoever is found guilty is suspended from that office immediately. [applause]

I appeal to the teachers of Negros Oriental [cheers] that if they have not received any of the increases that I have given them and allowed them, including the pending sum across the board, I hereby order as soon as possible, now or even after the election, that they be paid these allowances and these salaries as soon as possible. You can hold me responsible for this. I will be personally responsible with my own money to pay you if the government does not pay you. [applause]

So if there are any NPA's operating here, I hereby order, uh, RUC [Regional Unified Command] Commander, General (Pagante), that this matter be attended to, and you now request the vigilant forces in order that they can pursue them in the mountains. We will not allow them to frighten and intimidate and coerce our people in Negros Oriental. [applause]

I end up therefore, uh, to tell you that you all have the chance to be included if you were not registered on the 15th, to be included in the list of voters without an ID and without photographs up to January 31. You can file an appeal or the leaders can file an appeal for you to be included as voter even without ID and even without photographs. [applause]

Now, remember, I come to you as president and candidate. I know the qualifications of all the candidates and I am telling you that the man who can take my place if anything happens to me -- God forbid, knock on wood -- and I don't get sick any more and that I do not get involved in any accident. But the best one whom I would trust with the power of the president is that talented, honorable, and recognized world professor, no other than Arturo Tolentino. [applause]

He can take over as president anytime. This is why I choose him, even if sometimes we fight. WE HAVE BEEN FIGHTING EACH OTHER EVEN WHEN WE WERE STUDENTS BECAUSE HE WAS VALEDICTORIAN WHILE I WAS ALSO ON TOP. However, I was imprisoned while he was not. He was held in Fort Santiago by the Kempeitai though, like me. I was able to escape in Quezon when we were ambushed together with my men. I rolled away because my face had been smashed. I lost five teeth. Let us not mention them again as they are painful memories.

HOWEVER, HE IS RENOWNED NOT ONLY FOR INTELLIGENCE, because he is one of the few men who have a world of [word indistinct]. That is Arturo Tolentino. [applause]

WE DEBATED IN CONGRESS. I WAS THE MINORITY FLOORLEADER. TURING TOLENTINO WAS THE MAJORITY FLOORLEADER. WE DEBATED. THEN CAME THE REVERSE. I became the majority floorleader and we were in the Senate. I was the president of the Senate and he was also a member of the Senate. I think they were in the minority after that. So they were in the opposition and I was in the majority. We debated as friends, and as lawyers or supposedly learned, talented lawyers.

That is why I know him. I know Turing Tolentino and therefore I ask you to vote not only Marcos but also Tolentino. [applause]

So when you go to the precinct, just think of one thing: What am I doing here? I am here because I am the protector of my country and of my family and of myself. I am here to exercise the power that has been given me by a Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines. I am here because I must protect not only the Republic, but myself against this danger that has been now clarified by the president of the Philippines, who has given up 1 year and 1/2 of his tenure as president in order that he can warn the people of this danger. And when you do that, I know that you will vote for only one team, and that team is the Marcos-Tolentino team. Long live Negros Oriental! Long live Dumaguete! Long live Republic of the Philippines! Mabuhay!

MARCOS REPLIES TO QUESTIONS AT MAKATI FORUM

HK211027 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0600 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos answers questions at an open forum held jointly by Makati Businessmen's Club, Bishops-Businessmen's Conference, and the Management Association of the Philippines at the Hotel Intercontinental in Makati on 21 January -- live; radio station picks up the open forum in progress]

[Text] [Unidentified moderator] Here is a question from a member of the MBS [Makati Businessmen's Club]. Can you please react, Mr President, to the SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER report of the involvement in the deals in Silicon Valley which the EXAMINER says costs the government \$50 million.

[Marcos] \$50 million? That is the first time I hear about it. A deal with whom?

[Moderator] A deal with Silicon Valley.

[Marcos] [Response indistinct]

[Unidentified female voice] Another question here. Investors complain here about inconsistencies in doing business with the Philippines which cause them to consider more favorably investment opportunities in our neighboring countries. Would you care to comment on this?

[Marcos] I don't believe that we have changed the fundamental rules of the game in investment. On the contrary, as I have said, we are asking everybody what investments or what incentives do they desire. As far as I can see, there is no change in the remittance of profit, there is no change in the allowing of technological experts to come in here for certain period of time, there is no change in the conditions established by the Board of Investment.

They must be talking of the fact that the 5-year period of tax exemption is terminating. That was not a change. It is the rule of the game; it was part of the condition of the investments that after 5 years, they will terminate the tax exemption privileges. But again as I said in my speech, if it is necessary to restudy all of these in order to invite investments to come in, certainly, we will do so.

[Moderator] This is a question coming from a member of the BBC [Bishops-Businessmen's Conference]. In the last 2 years, our relations with some countries, particularly the United States and Australia, have become strained. A common reason is the perception of some their leaders, not necessarily representing the majority, that our military is no longer a professional military, that market forces has not been respected, and that some democratic institutions like the judiciary and the legislature have weakened. What do you intend to do to patch up our relations with, particularly these two countries, if you are reelected?

[Marcos] First of all, let me talk of the judiciary. I wish that it were true that we were in control of the judiciary, but we have lost quite a few cases, including a personal case of mine on libel against MALAYA and Joe Burgos, THE FORUM, I beg your pardon. The search warrant was declared invalid although it complied with all the requirements of the law and it complied with even the stringent requirements in the American jurisdiction. There were so many others. We have lost quite a few cases. It is an offensive insult for any Filipino to say that the judiciary is under the control of anyone, including the president.

Now, the other two, the relations between the United States and the Philippines, and Australia and the Philippines.

First, on the United States. Let us now agree once and for all that the president should be capable of marking a demarcation line between intervention and mutual partnership on international questions and internal affairs. I think that the conduct of foreign relations by our country has been such that it is not [word indistinct], it bespeaks of the dignity, the new found dignity of the Republic of the Philippines. For instance, before my time, the two flags flew on the American bases which we called them America because one attorney general, American attorney general, has said that these were owned and sovereignty of Americans were complete over these bases.

I was able to obtain a concession to the effect that this land is Philippines and only the Philippine flag should fly there although we are willing to negotiate the grant of military facilities to the American forces. There was also no mechanism for either terminating or renegotiating the bases. Now, if you remember the difficult, paradoxical situation of President Castro in Cuba. When Guantanamo was occupied by the Americans, whatever President Castro did, he could not terminate the bases, nor ask for renegotiation. And so, it is an offense for an American to call a Philippine president to insist that, first of all, sovereignty is not negotiable -- he is in our territory -- and secondly, that a military bases agreement over a period of 99 years is tantamount to perpetuity, and therefore it should be reduced to 3 years or 5 years, during which there should be opportunities for renegotiation or abrogation if necessary, although abrogation does not come under the military facilities agreement, it is provided in the Mutual Defense Act.

Also, any attempts to run the Armed Forces of the Philippines is certainly indefensible in the eyes of a professional diplomat or the president of an independent republic.

So, I have kept and maintained the dignity of the Republic of the Philippines. I reiterate that the military facilities may be necessary to maintain the balance of military power in Asia to prevent a war, and that balance between the two superpowers and also the other powers who may develop in a next 20 years. It was agreed upon that the give-and-take in negotiation should not be the cause for any disagreements between the two countries and this is also with respect to Australia. Perhaps we can now say that action taken by the Philippine Government as a reminder that there are certain matters that should be handled with a little graciousness, rather than attempting to look down on a people which was reflected in a speech that he wrote in the parliament of Australia. Now we are in the process of recovering our usual good relations with Australia.

[Moderator] Mr President, you recently stated that General Ver would probably retire before election day. Since election day is fast approaching, when would you retire him? And who would replace him?

[Marcos] What is your suggestion? [laughter] You know, many people don't understand, and I would say that this includes foreign observers and friends, that the time when the chief of staff went on leave of absence has caused some difficulty in the Armed Forces. Factionalism started, encouraged I'm afraid by some of our, probably well-meaning and well-intentioned, friends and in the reorganization of an armed force there are many things that are unwritten which is more than the transfer of one commander to the other. Uh, there is such a thing as [words indistinct] and intelligence in resources buildup, and [words indistinct]. This usually may take a little time. Some people think that it is simple to change the chief of staff.

General Ramos was supposed to take over. He was involved in the Escalante incident, he has offered to resign. Now, can you recommend to me any officers in the Armed Forces who can take over after Ramos? If you can, then I think you should belong to the board of generals. [laughter]

[Unidentified female voice] Mr Marcos, Metro Manila has often been considered even by the KBL as opposition country. How effective will you be running the country for the next 6 years if you will not win in Metro Manila? The problem is that communications facilities are concentrated in this area and the outside world perceives that if there are demonstrations in Manila, that this is already...

[Marcos] You are willing to bet on Manila? [applause] I have placed even money in Manila. Of course, I am talking like the underdog, I really don't know how Manila will go. Manila is volatile, a very volatile population. We can get a good survey now, tomorrow it may be different. On February 7, I have a feeling that we will be riding at the top of the world. [applause]

[Unidentified male voice] Mr President, this is a combination of several questions. One cannot quarrel with your data that just before the Aquino assassination, the Philippines was on the verge of becoming [an] NIC [newly industrializing country], according to the World Bank report. However, it takes more than just punishing errors and, quote and unquote, some marginal points, to reproduce the following data: In 1962, South Korea exported only \$50 million, while the Philippines export \$700 million; in 1985, Korea was exporting more than \$30 billion [while] the Philippines was languishing at \$4.7 billion. And now, without crying over spilled milk, uh, could you have a more detailed program for bringing our total exports to \$50 billion, the moment you are ready to retire after 6 years. [as heard]

[Marcos] Would you like the president of the Philippines to become as powerful as the President of Korea? [applause] Would you like him to run, not only the government, but also the private business in the Philippines? If you do, I won't say no.

But let us be frank with each other also. Let us be truthful. The truth of the matter is that many of those around us believe in the collection of capital on top of society and allow the trickling down to the lower classes of whatever serves as the residue of the reward of economic progress. But here in the Philippines, we have deliberately adopted a people-centered policy. Now, a people-centered policy means that you try and help the people, all classes from up and down, as much as possible, by deliberately allocating the funds to programs like masagana-99 [abundance of rice variety 99 program], 5 billion pesos in 1 year. [Passage indistinct.] These are programs which established a credit system that replaced the old hacienda owner and tenant relationship. You remember that the agrarian reform program prohibits the former landowner to lend any money to the farmers, to the former tenants.

But we could not let the tenants and farmers without government support, thus came the separation of policy between the Philippines and the other countries of the region. We have tried to break up original program of concentrating capital of those in industry and channel them to agriculture. We noted the failure of some of the would-be industrializing countries in the past and we wanted to avoid it. So, we established this credit system without collateral for the small people. This may be one of the reasons why our industrialization was suspended. The other matter that must be taken into account is also the fact that notorious oil shock that hit us just as we were zooming up to 10 percent growth in our economy. We still average about 6.5 over the 10-year period from 1970 to 1980. But when the second oil shock, plus the Mexican default in the payment of indebtedness, and the termination of foreign credits to the tune of 3 billion which we annually borrow; incidentally, the entire 25 billion was not borrowed by Marcos alone. It was all the way back. Under my administration from 1970, we started borrowing after the first oil shock, especially for fuel expenditures. In 1972, we paid 200 million to the oil exporters; in 1981, we paid 2,200 million, and in some cases, this was partly credit. It was a choice between having no oil at all -- keeping the industries running at the minimum pace. Now, we must also agree that there was some bad investments, some but not all. [Passage indistinct].

Now, let me say this, when the program of government on expenditure was started, this was not just a decision of the majority party. We submitted to the Batasang Pambansa all of these programs of expenditures. The opposition voted for it. [Passage indistinct]. No, it was a policy decision arrived by all sectors of our government, except the judiciary, of course, and this is why we say, we admit our mistakes and we would be able to change all of these, but we do say that the crisis which hit us, it was principally due to factors beyond our control, like the world economic recession, protectionism, the decrease in the prices of our principal exports, Mexican default, the closing of our credit, not just the Philippines. [Passage indistinct].

[Coverage resumes after 10 minutes of technical problem.] [Marcos] If the opposition win, they would recognize a new Muslim state which will be formed of Palawan, Mindanao, Basilan, Sulu, Tawitawi, and of course, the Malaysian state of Sabah. I don't know what the Malaysians think about this, but, uh, another close aide of Nur Misuari, commander Nur Khan, whose picture appeared with Nur Misuari and the others in the Damascus meeting of February 1981, in which a signed agreement was entered into by Ninoy Aquino. What are the right-thinking people making out of this?

I helped negotiate the Tripoli agreement, the cease-fire in Mindanao directly with Colonel al-Gadhdhafi. Somehow, the first lady has succeeded to get Colonel al-Gadhdhafi on the telephone and well, while I was playing golf. You know, when I am playing golf, I cannot be disturbed unless there is a war and the war is with the United States and we are winning the war. [laughter] The security came to me and said: Sir, it is worse than war. Why? It is the first lady. [laughter] So I talked to Colonel al-Gadhdhafi and he insisted on precisely this point. He said: We will give you a cease-fire provided that you recognize the Muslim state which includes Palawan, Mindanao, Sulu, Basilan, and Tawitawi. I said: I have no authority to even talk about this or to open up this subject because I am an elected president. He said: I don't believe in elections. I don't believe in plebiscites -- because I don't want to submit this to a plebiscite -- and I don't believe in referenda.

So, he said: You are the head of your country. I am, but I am an elected head which means that the people tell me what I must do. [passage indistinct]. I told him that the people who were suffering were Muslims more than the Christians. He finally relented and agreed that I call a plebiscite and the decision of all the people in those areas, mostly Muslims, was the establishment of an autonomous government as an alternative. This should have been the position taken by anyone who is negotiating for this government or any future government. To have turned your back from the people of the Philippines and their sovereignty and their Constitution is to me, the highest form of weakness if not treason. This is why I am a little concerned. I do not know whether the greater danger is communism or the dismemberment of the state or [words indistinct] in conducting diplomacy and foreign affairs as the first kind of defense of our democracy like ours.

Thank you very much!

FEBC on Economic Package

HK220035 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] President Marcos yesterday unveiled a package of economic programs that the reelected Marcos administration will vigorously pursue to spur greater economic activity and growth and bring about full recovery. The programs, consisting of medium-term growth, will focus on areas of the economy needing immediate and remedial action, such as the revitalization of agriculture, improvement of the efficiency of domestic industry, and enhancement of the quality of social service delivery.

On the other hand, the president said, the long-term growth of his administration will center on the satisfaction not only of the material necessities of life but also the [word indistinct] and social needs of the people. These include, the president said, insuring the security of the working class through adequate education, sufficient food and shelter, and access to social amenities.

At the same time, the president pledged that no new taxes will be imposed in the event that he gets a new mandate from the electorate in the February 7 presidential election.

The president spoke yesterday before businessmen in Makati, led by Enrique Zubel, former minister of energy Vicente Paterno, and Vicente Jaime. He said he will oppose any move to introduce new taxes after the election.

MARCOS IN 'UNUSUALLY GOOD FORM' AT MANILA RALLY

HK211415 Hong Kong AFP in English 1351 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Jan 20 (AFP) -- President Marcos today appeared at a businessmen's forum without the bandages on his hands which have been noted in recent days, impressing his audience with his appearance, reporters at the scene said.

"He looks healthy," some of those attending murmured as the president, wearing a barong (traditional embroidered shirt) walked firmly into the room and onto the stage unaided, reporters said. He showed no signs of fatigue during a meeting which lasted almost three hours, and included an hour-long speech on the economy larded with dates and figures and delivered without using notes. He later appeared in unusually good form at a rally at Manila harbour, again walking onto the stage unaided and waving to the crowd, eyewitnesses said.

Mrs Aquino was forced to abandon two major rallies in her campaign in the violence-torn southern Philippines today because of heavy rains, reports from Cagayan de Oro said.

In Marawi City, where a Moslem secessionist rebellion erupted when President Ferdinand Marcos declared martial law in 1972, at least 5,000 people waited six hours on the grounds of a Moslem university and thousands of others lined city streets in the pouring rain, eyewitnesses said. Scores of troops and private bodyguards armed with high-powered rifles who were waiting at Iligan Airport and at the rally site said they had received reports from Manila that an attempt might be made on Mrs Aquino's life. Marawi is in Lapao del Norte Province and Iligan is in Lanao del Sur, both on the island of Mindanao.

Retired Army Major Ali Alonto, who headed the private security men, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE the reports had been taken seriously and that security was "very heavy." Lanao del Sur opposition chairman Nadki Alonto told reporters: "We have intelligence reports that Marcos and his proteges will do something to disrupt our rally. We are not afraid of them."

Mrs Aquino, attempting to get to Marawi from Cagayan de Oro, landed aboard a helicopter in a steel mill in Iligan but was told she could not proceed to the opposition rally because of the weather.

Columnist Views Marcos' Health

HK210514 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Jan 86 p 4

["My Cup of Tea" column by Ninez Cucho-Olivares: "Issue: Papa's Health"]

[Text] If reelected -- mysteriously or otherwise -- will Papa Ferdie really be able to capably run the government for another six years, considering that he is seen as old and ailing?

The state of Papa's health, for sometime now, has been speculated on by Filipinos and foreigners alike. He is widely believed to be afflicted with a cyclical "potentially fatal" rare disease called lupus, which attacks, among other organs, the kidneys. The reports then were that he had had kidney transplants and that he undergoes dialysis.

The health issue has cropped up again. Papa was reported by newsmen as having bled slightly last Thursday in Dagupan City.

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The way the report went, while being carried on the shoulders of his aides, Papa raised both hands and looked at them. The plaster stripes, which -- according to many newsmen -- have been seen on his hands for months, with no explanation from the Palace, had peeled off and blood flowed.

This bleeding incident was naturally not reported by the "crony" press. What was reported, however, was the denial that Papa was ill and had collapsed. The bleeding, explained "Dr." [Philippine Information Minister Gregorio] Cendana, came about when a woman and other supporters, scratched Papa's hand. While Cendana "attacked" the foreign press and the alternative media for swallowing this "bloody yarn," hook, line and sinker, naturally, he expected the general public to swallow the Palace "yarn," hook, line and sinker.

But Palace rah-rah boys have been known not to get their act together whenever something of this sort happens. The crony press, for instance, published a photo of Papa showing his hands up for inspection to Col. and Mrs. Reobert Lapham during an audience in Malacanang. His hands, Papa said, were "none the worse after much hand-shaking rallies." Funny thing though, the day after, in Mindoro, that "none-the-worse" hand was heavily bandaged hand carried a completely different version. He did not collapse. He stumbled. Yes, he bled from handshaking. But that was a scratch. Said Papa: "I was scratched by the children of my soldiers who died in Pangasinan. They were crying." Whatever happened to the woman whom OMA [Office of Media Affairs] earlier said "scratched" Papa? And how does OMA explain away the plaster strips that have been part of his "hand" wardrobe for months?

But this is not the first time Papa was caught bleeding in public. If you recall, when he was in Brunei, a colored photograph showing a bleeding president was published by a Japanese magazine and reprinted in a local tabloid. The president explanation? That wasn't blood. That was rootbeer. And that "yarn," the palace wanted the Filipinos to swallow, hook, line and sinker.

There have been many other palace "yarns" as well. Remember that one about Papa going off for three weeks to write history books? Or that story to intentionally deceive the public into thinking that Papa was in Malacanang, well and working, when he, in fact, dropped out of the public eye and was reported to have undergone an operation on the kidneys? When pressure mounted for Papa to make a public appearance, the Palace storyline changed. He was at sea, vacationing. He had a cold, but he was in constant touch through the telephone. He was in "reverse isolation." He had pneumonitis. Old video shots were replayed and passed off as new. By the time he made a public appearance, the story was that he had a horrible bout with asthma and allergy.

Papa will never admit that he is sick and ailing. But the signs are there for everyone to see. He has been mainly conducting his campaign in Malacanang and the media. And his far too few out-of-town rallies only serve to support speculations that he is ill. As photographs show, Papa is literally propped up by his aides. He is bodily carried to and from the stage. He tries to dispel all this talk about his health and his illness by talking about his "war wounds" that now cause him to limp. To counteract all these, his media make certain that he is seen walking, jogging and even swinging a golf club a few days later. But do all these "gimmicks" prove that Papa is not ailing?

The public has not been told the truth about Papa's health. Even his dropping out of public sight is covered up by feeding the media with old pictures of Papa busy at work in Malacanang. Even some of the photos, some have remarked, are composites. Why does the palace intentionally deceive the public about his health?

Ronald Reagan's doctors recently removed three polyps from his colon and the whole world was practically inside that operating room. Earlier, he underwent several tests and results were made public by his doctors. The point is, the American President does not hide the fact that he is, as all mortals are, heir to diseases and human ailments. But Papa and his men will not only continue to keep his state of health secret and will even go to the extent of deliberately deceiving the public.

A man who is ill and who undergoes dialysis is under constant medication. As almost everyone knows, a man who is ill cannot be expected to think clearly. Constant medication has a tendency to muddle the brain. Papa has been heard making rambling speeches and even mixes up a lot of things, persons and events.

If Papa is ill, and is confused about a lot of things, this becomes a most serious national concern since the possibility exists that his mental faculties may not be functioning properly. We must remember that his decisions affect the nation's life and future. There is real danger that the nation may be jeopardized and shortchanged.

Sometime last year, Papa disappeared from public view. He was sick but the palace refused to admit this. Only in the end, when he recovered, was there an admission that he was indeed sick. But during that time when the public was being duped, who was running the government? Who was issuing all those directives? Who was making the decisions? A sick man under the spell of drugs? His wife Imelda who has now vested herself with the title of "mother of the country"? She did, after all say that if Papa is reelected, the nation gets her -- manicured nails, make-up and all, as a bonus.

We are a nation in crisis and in turmoil. In a few more days, we shall be electing a president. We need a leader who must be in top shape, whose mental faculties are not being slowed down by drugs. The question now is whether the aging and obviously ailing Papa can still be in control. But as someone said, how can he be expected to control the country when he can't even control his bladder?

PRESIDENT, OPPOSITION TRADE CHARGES ON ISSUES

Marcos Charges Backtracking

BK200637 Manila PNA in English 0632 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, Jan 20 (PNA) -- President Ferdinand Marcos has charged opposition rival Corazon Aquino with backtracking again on a major issue in the 45-day political campaign.

In talks with newsmen, Mr Marcos said that Mrs Aquino had stunned her own party and the public with a new 360-degree somersault on amendment No. 6, a constitutional provision which grants the president special power to cope with national emergencies. Mrs Aquino, he said, had earlier called for the repeal of amendment No. 6. But in an open forum in Davao City, 800 km south of here, Friday, she said she will retain the decree-making powers to reorganize and reform the government.

"The opposition candidate has again put herself in ridicule by continuing with her zig-zag policy," the president commented. He said: "This is one more example of how a confused and inexperienced candidate with 50 advisers gropes her way through the issues without knowing where to stand on." "It is paradoxical that while the opposition had earlier denounced amendment No. 6 and vowed to repeal it, its own presidential candidate would now reverse it and use it for her own purpose," he said.

This was the fifth time in as many weeks that the opposition candidate and repudiated her own statements. The others were on the issue of communism, the U.S. bases, the secessionist problem and the civil service. In the case of the U.S. military bases, Mrs. Aquino initially agreed to let the bases treaty expire in 1991 after which the people will be asked to decide on their future. She later modified this by saying she would keep her options open between now and 1991.

Mrs. Aquino also said she would accept communists' support and welcome them in her government if elected. She repudiated this later and said she would fight the communists.

On the Muslim separatist problem, she earlier supported her brother-in-law's talks with the outlawed Moro National Liberation Front to recognize the independence of Bangsa Moro Republic. She later dissociated herself from the negotiation and said she would protect the country's territorial integrity.

Early on, she vowed to reorganize the government and cut the work force by at least 30 percent. Mrs. Aquino later modified this stand by saying the civil service will be fully protected.

Economy Debated

HK210031 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] In the election campaign, President Marcos yesterday accused the opposition of distortion of facts and ignorance of the economic problems of the country. He also said he does not know which is the greater danger to the Philippines, the opposition's communism or their ignorance of economic principles.

The president hit the opposition's economic precepts in addressing an assembly of women in the national government at the University of Life in Pasig, Metro Manila. The president said the opposition kept on blaming the administration for the country's economic ills, when in fact the problems were caused by outside factors like the 1983 world recession. He accused Mrs Aquino of having the nerve to run for the presidency without even knowing things about the country's economic problems.

In the course of his address, the president also ordered an increase in medical allowance for employees without increasing their contribution to medicare. He also ordered the acquisition of certain areas in Pasig and Valenzuela for distribution to low-income families.

The opposition meanwhile hit back at president Marcos at rallies in Misamis Occidental towns in Mindanao. Vice presidential candidate Salvador Laurel said there is no hope for the country's economic recovery as long as the Marcos government is in power. He said most business has lost faith in the Marcos administration. Laurel blamed graft and corruption, mismanagement, and instability of the Marcos government for the nation's economic problems. Laurel also denied a charge by the president that the opposition plans a mock ambush and kidnapping of Mrs Aquino. He said it is patent and vicious lie.

Member of Parliament and vice presidential candidate of the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan Arturo Tolentino yesterday asked the nation to joint President Marcos in the fight against poverty. He said a systematic and sustained plan and its application will be needed to achieve victory against the age-old problem, one of the bitter legacies of the Filipino colonial past. He said that of the two parties vying for power, only the Marcos-Tolentino team is in a position to pursue the campaign to eradicate poverty.

Imelda Warns Women

HK201138 Hong Kong AFP in English 1122 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Pasig, Philippines, Jan 20 (AFP) -- Imelda Marcos, wife of President Ferdinand Marcos, today warned women government employees that they could lose their jobs if they voted for opposition presidential candidate Corazon Aquino. Mrs Aquino would replace 1.5 million women government employees with the "three million out there without jobs" if she won the February 7 election, Mrs Marcos charged in a speech to some 7,000 women employees at a training conference, eyewitnesses said.

Mr Marcos later appeared at the conference in this town near Manila, his left hand still covered with an elastic bandage and with three plasters on his right hand. His hands were trembling slightly as he raised them for a victory-sign, reporters at the scene said. The President's left hand was wrapped in an elastic bandage when he appeared at a campaign rally yesterday. He said the bandages were because overeager supporters had scratched his hand.

Officials of Mrs Aquino's camp were unavailable for comment on Mrs Marcos' charge. Mrs Aquino was campaigning in the southern Philippines today.

Some of the women who attended told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that attendance at the meeting was compulsory, and they were given certificates of attendance. Mrs Marcos pledged during her surprise appearance with her husband that there would be "no re-trenchment" in the civil service, which has about two million employees, if Mr Marcos won the election.

OPPOSITION CAMPAIGN MOVES TO PANAY, MINDANAO

Aquino, Laurel Speak in Roxas

HK170825 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Jan 86 p 19

[Text] Kalibo, Aklan -- Opposition presidential candidate Corazon Aquino will personally lead street demonstrations if President Marcos tries to block her assumption to power despite a clear victory for her in the coming Feb. 7 polls.

"If the votes are clearly in my favor and the President tries to frustrate the people's will, I will call for people to demonstrate peacefully in the streets and I will even lead these demonstrations," Mrs. Aquino told newsmen in Roxas City. She also said that if elected president, she will retire Armed Forces vice chief of staff Lt. Gen. Fidel Ramos, "who is already retirable anyway."

Marcos Tuesday said AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff Fabian Ver will most likely be retired before the Feb. 7 polls and Ramos might take his place.

At Mambusao, Capiz, hometown of former House of Representative speaker Cornelio Villareal, Mrs Aquino hit the administration's mismanagement, extravagance and waste of the nation's wealth and pledged to restore cleanliness and honesty in her government. She also promised farmers in Mambusao she will implement genuine land reform, "in contrast with the current program which looks good only on paper."

For his part, running mate Salvador Laurel told the people not to allow themselves to be fooled any longer by Marcos. He denounced ruling party vice-presidential bet Arturo Tolentino who, Laurel said, only pretends to be the President's critic when in reality, he is a staunch Marcos loyalist.

Former Speaker Villareal and his son Cornelio Junion, KBL governor of Capiz, who have defected to the opposition, accompanied Mrs. Aquino and Laurel to Mambusao. Villareal, along with Judy Araneta-Roxas, widow of former Liberal Party president, Gerardo Roxas, whose father Manuel Roxas was the first president of the republic, earlier endorsed the opposition bets in a rally of some 10,000 Capiznon in Roxas City.

Mrs. Aquino and Laurel are on the last stretch of their campaign sortie in the Visayas. After a rally in Kalibo, they will fly to Davao City today.

Grenade Explodes Near Aquino

NC191321 Paris AFP in English 1340 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Zamboanga City, Philippines, Jan 19 (AFP) -- A grenade exploded 300 meters (yards) from opposition presidential candidate Corazon Aquino as she addressed an election rally in this violence-torn southern city today, but police said no one was hurt.

Hundreds of the 20,000-strong crowd packed into Zamboanga's Pershing Square panicked and started to run when the blast reverberated throughout the square, drowning the sound of Mrs. Aquino's voice. Mrs. Aquino, who paused in her speech until the panic subsided, said later she had been told a car tire had exploded.

Police Corporal Raymundo Galuez of the Zamboanga Police told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE the fragments had been found, but that no one was in the garden at the time and that no suspect had been apprehended. A second loud report just before the end of Mrs. Aquino's speech was just a loud firecracker, Cpl. Galuez said.

"I don't think any explosion will frighten me into withdrawing from my candidacy," Mrs. Aquino later said at a press conference at the home of a supporter, eliciting loud cheers from a handful of supporters. "I am a fatalistic person," she added, "and if you have to go you go. In the meantime, Doy and I have committed ourselves to running. It's really not a major concern for me." Doy is Salvador Laurel, who is Mrs. Aquino's running mate in her bid to unseat President Ferdinand Marcos in the special presidential election on February 7.

Zamboanga City is some 800 kilometers (500 miles) south of Manila on Mindanao Island, which is the focus of Communist insurgency and a Moslem secessionist guerrilla campaign.

Aquino Outlines Planned Reforms

HK200245 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 18 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[By Catalino Makabenta]

[Text] Davao City -- Opposition presidential candidate Corazon Aquino, in a major policy speech here the other night, promised a package of wide-ranging reforms in land, labor, housing, health and education.

Addressing a multisectoral audience of about 3,000 at the Ateneo de Davao auditorium, Mrs. Aquino expressed confidence that her proposed social reform, together with her previously announced solutions to the country's economic ills, would go a long way in solving the insurgency problem.

Her vice-presidential running mate, Salvador H. Laurel, who also spoke before the same gathering, charged the Marcos administration with "culpable violation" of the social justice mandate in the Constitution. "We challenge Mr. Marcos to explain why after his 20 years of power, the poor have become poorer, why 85 percent of Filipino families today, including those of teachers, soldiers, government employees and ordinary workers, have an annual income of only P2,500 or less," Laurel said. Speaking extemporaneously, Laurel said that the millions of Filipinos living below the poverty line would have already perished, "if not for the characteristic pluck and resourcefulness of the Filipinos."

Yesterday, the Aquino-Laurel team held rallies in Kidapawan, North Cotabato in the morning, in Digos, Davao del Sur in the afternoon, and in this vote-rich city in the evening.

Mrs. Aquino identified seven major concerns which she said, she would try to tackle under her program for social reforms, namely:

- Efficient use and equitable sharing of the ownership and benefits of land to give poor Filipino families "the security of knowing that they own a piece of land or share in the ownership of plantation."
- Remuneration, decent working conditions, meaningful participation in the decision-making processes of business and industry, and respect for the rights to concerted action for workers, who comprise 30 percent of the population.
- A bigger budget for the public schools and state colleges and universities so that education as an "instrument of information and liberation" will be accessible to the majority of the people and the teachers will get the salary commensurate to the indispensable service that they provide.
- For the Muslim Filipinos, support and assistance to enable them "to develop as autonomously as possible into a strong, able and progressive partner in nation-building."
- Creation of jobs and self-contained communities outside urban centers in order to decongest the cities and make the country's housing problem manageable.
- Allocation of more public funds for medical care, especially of the poor, for basic health information drives and for a system of medical training which will motivate doctors, nurses, and other health workers to attend to the needs of the population.
- For the insurgents, a ceasefire and release of political prisoners immediately after her election, to be followed by a dialogue "to afford the new administration the opportunity to redress their legitimate grievances."

"With the insurgency problem solved, or at least effectively placed under control, so much of the money that is budgeted for military operations can be channeled to much needed social services," Mrs. Aquino said.

Radio Report on Reforms

HK170623 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] In the opposition camp, presidential candidates Corazon Aquino presented an eight-point social program aimed at attaining peace and prosperity for the nation. During the rally in Davao City, Mrs. Aquino said that among her priority programs would be land reform, effective labor laws, education and health care.

She also repeated her plan to call a cease-fire within the communists and Muslim separatists rebels and hold dialogue with them if she is elected.

Meantime, opposition vice presidential candidate Salvador Laurel said he will call for a massive reforestation program if the opposition wins the presidency. Laurel said that he will use funds and methods and technology in order to pursue the program. Laurel spoke at a rally in Tagum, Davao del Norte.

Aquino Will Consult People

HK180047 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Presidential opposition candidate Corazon Aquino said she will carry out an eight-point social justice program that aims to bring about peace and restore the people's confidence in the government. She revealed her program Thursday in a rally at the Ateneo de Davao University after rallies in Tagum, Kidapawan, and other Mindanao towns. She vowed that her government will not force people to accept decisions crucial to nation building, but will listen to the people's side and consult with them.

She also said her government will call for a ceasefire with rebels to pave the way for achieving peace.

Marcos Accused of 'Cowardice'

HK200945 Hong Kong AFP in English 0933 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, Jan 20 (AFP) -- Opposition presidential candidate Corazon Aquino today accused election rival President Ferdinand Marcos of cowardice as he had not visited the strife-torn southern island of Mindanao in 10 years. Mrs. Aquino made the cowardice accusation while campaigning in the Mindanao Province of Misamis Occidental, a statement from her campaign headquarters said.

The statement also cited Mrs. Aquino as saying she was considering filing charges against Information Minister Gregorio Cendana for illegally practising medicine, because he had signed all statements on the president's health. Mrs. Aquino accused President Marcos of cowardice because he had not visited Mindanao in 10 years "to see for himself the horrible effects of his greed, his brutality and his ignorance," the statement said. "I am here in Mindanao in the midst of the violence and devastation that Mr. Marcos has wrought and I am not afraid to be here, but Mr. Marcos is," Mrs. Aquino was quoted as saying.

Mrs. Aquino also accused the president of cowardice because he had refused to hold a public debate with her before the election on February 7.

Mrs. Aquino said that Mr. Cendana signed all reports on President Ferdinand Marcos' "health and debilitated condition," but diagnosis and treatment of illness were legally confined to certified graduates of medical schools. "Unless Mr. Cendana is able to demonstrate his qualifications, he is obviously guilty of the illegal practice of medicine and should be sent to jail," she said. Mrs. Aquino was considering filing charges against Mr. Cendana, the statement added. There have been widespread reports that the 68-year-old president is ailing.

The Information Ministry said it had no official comment on Mrs. Aquino's statement concerning Mr. Cendana.

AQUINO PLEDGES 'FULL AUTONOMY' FOR MUSLIMS

HK220037 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] In Zamboanga City, presidential aspirant Corazon Aquino said Sunday night full autonomy shall be given the Muslims of Mindanao, where they constitute a minority. At a press conference, Aquino said that though she respects Muslim tradition and culture, it would be unfair to Christians, who constitute the majority in any given area, if the Muslims would enjoy benefits under an autonomous setup at the expense of the Christians.

Western Mindanao is one of the two autonomous regions set up under the Tripoli Agreement concluded between the government and Muslim leaders in the late 1970's.

Aquino disowned any agreement made by any member of the opposition or her brother-in-law, Agapito Aquino, with any Muslim group such as the MNLF led by Nur Misuari. Aquino added that she is against any secessionist movement, while recognizing the Muslims' desire for autonomy.

Butz Aquino: No Pact

HK180928 Hong Kong AFP in English 0839 GMT 18 Jzn 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Jan 18 (AFP) -- Opposition Presidential candidate Corazon Aquino's brother-in-law Agapito Aquino today challenged President Ferdinand Marcos to charge him with treason if the president had evidence he had made a pact with Moslem rebels.

Mr Aquino, president of the Bandila alliance of social democrats, threw down the gauntlet after Labor Minister Blas Ople urged the national assembly to investigate a reported opposition deal with Moslem rebel leader Nur Misuari, chairman of the outlawed Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). But Mr Aquino told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in an interview: "There is absolutely no pact. "If Marcos can prove it, then I dare him charge me with treason."

Mr Misuari said in Fez, Morocco, Friday that the MNLF and an opposition team led by Mr Aquino had reached a "preliminary understanding."

The MNLF leader said his movement would end its 13-year-old secessionist rebellion on southern Philippine island of Mindanao in return for recognition of Moslem independence if the opposition won the February 7 presidential election. Mr Aquino admitted that he and Mr Misuari had met earlier this month in Madrid, but said the meeting "was merely an exchange of ideas."

Laurel On 'Secret Deal'

HK170911 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 17 Jan 86 pp 1, 4

[By Catalino Makabenta]

[Text] Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] vice presidential candidate Salvador H. Laurel yesterday broke his silence on the opposition's alleged secret deal with the rebel Muslim separatist movement in the South and declared that short of dismembering the Philippines, he would, if elected, work for "greater and meaningful local autonomy not only for Muslims but for all Filipinos."

Laurel joined Mrs. Corazon C. Aquino, opposition presidential standard bearer, in repudiating the reported deal concluded by Mrs. Aquino's brother-in-law, Agapito "Butz" Aquino, with self-exiled Muslim rebel leader Nur Misuari in Madrid, Spain.

According to a foreign wire service report, the deal would assure the Aquino-Laurel team the support of the Misuari-led Moro National Liberation Front, spearhead of the Muslim separatist movement in Mindanao, in exchange for official recognition of an independent Bangsa Moro state in the South should the opposition win the Feb. 7 election.

"We cannot agree to anything that will divide Philippine territory, nor impugn the sovereignty of our republic," Laurel told newsmen in Kalibo, Aklan on the eve of his departure for Davao City where he and Mrs. Aquino will start today an eight-day campaign sortie in the Davao provinces.

Laurel emphasized that the Unido, the officially accredited dominant opposition party of which he is president, as well as other opposition party of which he is president, as well as other opposition parties coalesced with it, "will never agree to the dismemberment of the republic, nor any transgression on its territorial integrity."

Mrs. Aquino had earlier made known her stand on the issue, saying categorically that she would support the Muslim Filipinos' aspiration for autonomy only "to the extent compatible with the territorial integrity of the republic, the democratic rights and liberties of all our citizens, and the requirements of national security."

Meanwhile, Liberal Party vice presidential candidate Eva Estrada Kalaw claimed that the late Senator Aquino "at the direct urging of President Marcos himself," had undertaken reconciliation efforts between the government and the Muslim secessionists. In a rally at Butuan City in Mindanao, Kalaw said that Mr. Marcos had asked Ninoy to mediate, sending the message to him in Boston through the late Deputy Defense Minister Carmelo Z. Barbero. She demanded that the President confirm this "historical truth" and stop the "uncalled-for and totally false charges" that Ninoy had initiated the "sell-out and betrayal" of Philippine sovereignty pursued recently by his brother Butz.

As this developed, Laban ng Bayan [People's Struggle] president Jovito Salonga poised a petition to inhibit and disqualify several Comelec officials reportedly holding secret meetings with key officials of the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan and the Marcos administration on the "secret production of ballots and election returns."

According to Salonga, those involved include top-ranking officials of the poll body officials in the central office, and Comelec officials in Iloilo, Ilocos Sur, Laguna, Misamis Occidental, Misamis Oriental, Makati, Abra, Samar, Pangasinan, Central Luzon, Antique, Cebu, Leyte, La Union and Negros del Norte.

COLUMNIST OPPOSES PLANS TO REMOVE BOSWORTH

HK171305 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 17 Jan 86 pp 6, 14

[Column by Jesus Bigornia: "Oust-Bosworth Bid Like Skating on Thin Ice"]

[Excerpt] Unnamed quarters in the Batasang Pambansa are skating on thin ice for threatening to declare United States Ambassador Stephen Bosworth a "persona non grata" deserving expulsion from the Philippines. Sponsors of a draft resolution accuse the American envoy of "intervention in purely Philippine domestic affairs." The charge is serious. Potentially, it could blow already strained Philippine-American relations wide open, its fallout a threat to President Marcos' bid for a fresh mandate from the people next month.

Ambassador Bosworth is no ordinary American visitor or resident who may be deported at the whim and caprice of a Philippine politician. He represents here the government of a super power whose favor and assistance the Marcos administration, since inception, has courted assiduously. Publicly, Mr Bosworth has comported himself with proper decorum as befits a resident envoy of a friendly power. His public utterances have always been frank but also absolutely free of bias for those seeking to replace the present administration. In addition, it must be pointed out that, Mr Bosworth was merely reflecting the Reagan administration's concern about Philippine affairs.

It goes without saying, therefore, that a move to oust Mr Bosworth would not be taken as a friendly act by the government of the United States of America. On the contrary, Washington may be expected to resent such a course of action. Its repercussions could be disastrous to the president's efforts to pull the Philippines out of its present economic crisis and to his call for a new vote of confidence as head of the government of the Republic of the Philippines. Before hotheads in the Batasan provoke an international crisis, it is imperative that President Marcos squelches rash moves imperilling his programs and aims.

COLUMNIST VIEWS U.S. CONGRESSIONAL 'WITCH-HUNT'

HK210345 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 20 Jan 86 p 6

[From the Jesus Bigornia column: "Solarz Probe Nothing But a Witch-Hunt"]

[Text] Intervention is a many-headed hydra. Applied on the Philippines, it has assumed the form of subtle threats to reduce, even cut off entirely, assistance if the wishes of the intervening power are not heeded. A cooperative "Western press" is utilized to criticize an untractable ally. A congressional investigation timed to embarrass the head of state seeking reelection is resorted to.

A congressional prob master-minded by Rep. Stephen Solarz (Dem, New York), known for his animosity toward the Marcos administration, must be viewed by Filipinos in this light -- a witch-hunt with a single-minded purpose: to weaken President Marcos' bid for a fresh mandate in the presidency of the Philippines. The very timing of the investigation shortly after President Marcos announced he was calling a special presidential election gave away Solarz' mischievous motive.

The congressman from Brooklyn has been proclaiming that he was "absolutely certain" that the Marcoses owned a number of valuable properties in the United States. However, neither he nor his committee has been able to produce conclusive evidence of his charges. According to reports from Washington witnesses summoned by the Solarz committee have ignored repeated calls, refusing involvement in the Solarz "witch-hunt."

MARCOS-AQUINO DEBATE MAY STILL TAKE PLACE

HK210417 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Jan 86 p 22

[Text] The planned National Press Club-sponsored debate between President Marcos and former Foreign Affairs Minister Arturo M. Tolentino and opposition challengers Corazon C. Aquino and former Sen. Salvador H. Laurel may take place after all, despite the advice that Marcos has received from KBL leaders against entertaining proposals for such a debate. The organizers will meet today on the rules for the Jan. 27 event which will be televised nationwide and beamed live by satellite overseas.

"The Philippine International Convention Center (PICC) has been contracted as the venue, the Westins-Philippine Plaza and the Holiday Inn have been designated official hotels to house foreign correspondents and representatives of foreign governments attending the historic forum, and RCA Philippine Global Communications, Inc., as official communications carrier," said sources identified with the organizers and the establishments mentioned.

MARCOS, AQUINO LAWYERS ARGUE EQUAL TIME ISSUE

HK171015 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Jan 86 p 20

[Text] Is President Marcos above the equal time rule? This is one of the important questions that the Commission on Elections (Comelec) will have to answer as it hears today the merits of the complaint by opposition presidential bet Corazon Aquino that two television stations have violated the equal time rule on election propaganda.

The poll body yesterday decided to hold in abeyance a decision on the motion of Maharlika Broadcasting System (MBS) Channel 4 to dismiss the complaint for lack of merit.

Mrs. Aquino, through counsels, has been ordered by the commission to prepare all the evidence and witnesses for the en banc hearing.

"The rule on equal time does not apply to the President, owing to his peculiar position, which requires that his activities and pronouncements be given wider coverage and prominence than those of the candidates of the opposition and other independent groups" said assistant solicitor generals Eduardo G. Montenegro and Carlos No. Ortega, MBS-4 counsels, in their formal answer to the opposition's complaint.

The counsels of the government-owned television stations cited the 1981 decision of the Supreme Court [SC] on a similar case, that of the opposition's complaint that Comelec allowed Marcos to have a pulong-pulong [discussion] program but did not grant the same privilege to the opposition. Being a head of state gives Marcos this right and the partisan interest is only secondary, the high tribunal said.

Using this decision as jumping board, the Channel 4 counsels said in yesterday's hearing that anything the president says is news so the media should not be blamed if they give him wider coverage and prominence.

Mrs. Aquino's counsels, however, rejected the defense made by Channel 4. "No person is above the law," said Joker Arroyo, as he cited Section 86 (C) of the Omnibus Election Code stating that if any radio or TV station including that owned by the government gives free air time to an accredited political party, the other parties should also be given the same. "The moment the president runs for office, he is covered by all election laws," said Arroyo. The SC decision cited by Channel 4 does not hold water, he said, because it has been superseded by the equal time rule in the Omnibus Election Code.

Aside from the presidential right to media, the Channel 4 counsel said that the opposition did not apply for free air time. They admitted, however, that the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan did not also apply for air time for the various ruling party's sorties broadcast by Channel 4. "They (KB) do not need to apply, if it (event) is newsworthy," said Channel 4 counsel Romeo Bringas.

The implication of Channel 4's position is that the United Nationalist Democratic Organization's convention and rallies which were given minimal, if any coverage, according to the complaint, are not newsworthy. "Are they blind to what is happening?", asked Arroyo in exasperation, referring to Mrs. Aquino's own news-worthiness as attested by newspaper accounts of her campaign.

No Compromise Reached

HK220041 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] The Maharlika Broadcasting System [MBS] and representatives of the opposition yesterday failed to reach an agreement on a compromise formula for the equal time rule. Opposition lawyers wanted that the opposition candidates be given equal time during the week on the government-owned television station, and insisted that the programs featuring opposition candidate Corazon Aquino be produced, directed, and supervised by their own representatives. On the other hand, the MBS management offered to feature Aquino in some of the top shows, and assured the opposition on coverage of the opposition rallies.

Columnist Decries Noncoverage

HK180205 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Jan 86 pp 4, 5

["My Cup of Tea" column by Ninez Cacho-Olivares: "The Law and Ferdinand"]

[Text] All these years, I was under the impression that no one is above the law, be he the chief executive, his wife or their children. We were also informed of the great election law our assemblymen have come up with. After all, it was said, there were prohibitions on the release of government funds and an equal time rule on election propaganda, among other rules and "safe guards" meant to ensure a "clean, fair, honest and credible" election.

If one watches MBS 4, a government television station that is funded by taxpayers' money, one knows that the government station has certainly been disregarding the equal time rule. Ferdinand's rallies and campaign speeches before selected and screened audiences in Malacanang are not only being broadcast once by this government station but are also being replayed ad nauseam.

I have nothing against radio and television stations, even those funded by public money, airing all these rallies. But what I object to is the blatant, and I am certain, intentional non-coverage of the opposition candidates' rallies by this same government television station. The citizenry certainly deserves more than one-sided propaganda.

During a Comelec hearing on the complaints of the opposition that the equal time law was, and continues to be, violated by the government station, the counsels for MBS 4 reportedly claimed that "the rule on equal time does not apply to the President, owing to his peculiar position, which requires that his activities and pronouncements be given wider coverage and pronouncements than those of the candidates of the opposition and other independent groups." The counsels for the government station added that anything Ferdinand says is news, ergo, the media should not be blamed if they give him wider coverage and prominence.

Anyone who has watched the KBL rallies on government television knows that what Ferdinand says in such gatherings is hardly newsworthy since what he says over and over again are the same things. He cracks the same jokes, tells the crowds that he had received numerous wounds during the war, which is one reason he limps, so he says. He continues to raise the red specter; that with an opposition victory, the communists will run the country. In almost the same breath, he also says that the opposition has given away part of our country to the MNLF, that the opposition candidate has no experience in running the presidency, that the opposition is treating statecraft as a plaything. Of course, Ferdinand doles out largesse, orders the release of funds for some projects in those areas he campaigns in and talks about the roads that "Marcos built for the people."

Apparently, all this hash repeated over and over in out-of-towns and Malacanang rallies is considered newsworthy since it is Ferdinand who is saying these things. But doesn't he say all these so-called "newsworthy" pronouncements because he is a candidate seeking reelection? It is very clear, even to morons, that the whole televised show is a media campaign, meant to project candidate Ferdinand nationwide. It is just as clear that government television will not lift a finger to follow the law nor will it do its duty to the public by giving the opposition rallies the equal media treatment and time. And MBS 4 doesn't seem to care too much that it is shortchanging the public -- the same public that shells out hardearned money for the running of that station.

Equal and fair media coverage is important in any election. But this particular election, which many Filipinos consider as a most crucial one, the equal and fair media coverage becomes all the more important.

It has been said by some commentators that it is Ferdinand who is on the offensive and the opposition on the defensive, which is, in their opinion, odd, since the opposition candidate is the challenger. It does look that way to most Metro Manilans. But at times I wonder if they have taken into account the fact that the media -- being so tightly controlled and blatantly manipulated to favor the incumbent and giving little or no space at all to the opposition candidate's charges -- have made it look as though the opposition is on the defensive?

I am told that in the province, these "issues" raised by Ferdinand and the KBL haven't been effective at all, either on informed city folk or provincial folk. On the other hand, Mrs Aquino's charges against the administration, which are hardly ventilated in the controlled media, create an impact on the voters, on the ground level, so I am told.

That supposed MNLF-Aquino "deal" which the administration blew out of proportion will not even register with the electorate in Luzon and even the Visayas. I have yet to meet more poor people in Luzon and Visayas who see the MNLF problem as real. In certain parts of Mindanao, perhaps, but when put in the proper perspective, the opposition shouldn't have too much to worry about these charges of "sell-out" and "treason." As friend Max Soliven says, "in the wake of the disastrous Tripoli Agreement... our government pledged to declare 13 provinces of our national territory as one autonomous region (run by Muslims)... What is obnoxious is that by this silly treaty, our government dealt with (Nur) Misuari as a fellow sovereign power," and gave him respectability. Handled well, this could be a great weapon for the opposition to crush the KBL in Mindanao, even if the manipulated media continues to play up Ferdinand's "offensive."

There will always be reasons offered by the subservient media as to why Ferdinand gets all this fantastic media exposure. But the fact remains that the law is not followed.

If we really had a free and just society, and if there is faith that the elections will be clean, honest and orderly, there would have been no need for such laws. There would have been no need for an election watchdog like Namfrel [National Movement for Free Elections] because the Comelec results, if people had faith in the Comelec, would have been accepted without harboring suspicions that they had been rigged again. There would have been no need for citizens to do more than just cast their ballots on election day. There would have been no need for an electorate to even be asked to guard the ballot with their lives.

But this is what electoral experience under 14 years under Ferdinand's strongman rule has taught us. And this is what abused, degraded citizens have to do today, to ensure that the people's will will not be thwarted. There is just no justice, no fairness, no freedom, no equal treatment possible as long as Ferdinand and Imelda reign in Malacanang.

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CARDINAL SIN ISSUES 2D PASTORAL LETTER

HK210640 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 Jan 86 p 10

[Pastoral letter from Cardinal Jaime Sin to the Philippines -- capitalized passage published in boldface]

[Text] Beloved brothers and sisters in Christ: Peace! We, the archbishop, auxiliary bishops and the presbyteral council of the Archdiocese of Manila wish to address to you this second pastoral letter on the February 7 elections. Our reason: We are convinced of the decisive importance of this election and of the urgent necessity that it express truly the people's will. But we already see many signs that show a very sinister plot by some people and groups to frustrate the honest and orderly expression of the people's genuine will. Already money has flowed freely into the hands of teachers, barangay officials and the common people to induce them to support particular candidates in a manner unworthy of free persons. Already we have seen, heard and read lies and black propaganda used by some quarters against opponents who are on the other hand deprived of adequate access to media, and are thus unjustly left defenseless. Already we hear to undue pressure exerted on hapless government employees to make them work (against the law!) for certain candidates.

We strongly deplore and condemn such evil tactics and see them as a prelude to worse things to come. HENCE, THIS CALL TO ALL TO DESIST FROM EVIL, AND TO RESIST EVIL.

The great suffering of our people, unjustly inflicted upon us by oppressive persons and forces inside and outside our country, have been allowed by the Lord in order to awaken us from our sinfulness and to call us once more to himself. "Cease to do evil. Learn to do good, search for justice" (Isaiah 1:16-17). "Then if my people who bear my name humble themselves, and pray and seek my presence and turn from their wicked ways, I myself will hear from heaven and forgive their sins and restore their land" (1 Chron. 7:14).

LET US, THUS, ALL TOGETHER MAKE OF THIS ELECTION NOT ONE MORE NATIONAL SCANDAL AND OFFENSE TO GOD BUT A NEW BEGINNING, A GIANT STEP IN OUR CONVERSION TO THE LORD AND CHANGE IN OUR SOCIETY. OTHERWISE, WE COURT NATIONAL DISASTER. HENCE, WE ASK ALL VOTERS:

1. Vote into office the persons you deem most worthy. As who it is God wants you to choose for the good of our country. Vote for persons who embody the Gospel values of humility, truth, honesty, respect for human rights and life. Vote for persons who physically, intellectually and morally show themselves capable of inspiring the whole nation towards a continuing and concerted struggle for a hopeful future.
2. Do not allow yourselves to be corrupted by money or other immoral considerations into voting for a candidate. MONEY OFFERED TO YOU IN NO WAY OBLIGES YOU TO VOTE FOR A PARTICULAR CANDIDATE. ALWAYS VOTE ACCORDING TO YOUR CONSCIENCE.
3. Singly and together with others, RESIST UNDUE PRESSURES AND DISHONESTY.
4. Exercise vigilance with others to make sure your votes are counted and tallied honestly. Join poll vigilantes organized in your parishes.

TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS AND PERSONNEL:

1. We trust in your integrity. In the eyes of the young you are upholders of truth and honesty. Please do not destroy or let others destroy your name and profession.

2. Many of you have laudably resisted bribes and pressures in the past. We trust you will do the same in this election.

TO OTHER POLL OFFICIALS, THE COMELEC AND THE POLICE:

Please respect and safeguard the people's true will as expressed through the ballot. IT IS A VERY SERIOUS SIN BEFORE GOD AND MEN TO MAKE YOURSELVES INSTRUMENTS OF CHEATING, VIOLENCE AND INTIMIDATION.

TO THE MILITARY:

I earnestly urge you, calling upon the spirit of the Gospel, to defend the life, dignity and rights of our citizenry since your god-commissioned task is to pledge allegiance to the FLAG and not to particular individuals or political groups.

TO THE PARTY IN POWER:

You hold awesome powers in your hands. Please use this for the good of the people. IF A CANDIDATE WINS BY CHEATING, HE CAN ONLY BE FORGIVEN BY GOD IF HE RENOUNCES THE OFFICE HE HAS OBTAINED BY FRAUD. THERE WILL BE NO DIVINE FORGIVENESS FOR THIS ACT OF INJUSTICE WITHOUT A PREVIOUS DECISION TO REPAIR THE DAMAGE DONE.

TO THE POLITICAL CANDIDATES IN THE OPPOSITION:

What is at stake is not merely a change of person, parties or systems but the very future of our people. While praising your determination and courage to offer an alternative to our people, we challenge you to exert further organized effort to ensure that the whole electoral process is kept honest. Our people need to hear further from you why you present a viable moral alternative to the present regime.

TO THE PEOPLE IN THE MEDIA:

It is your noble duty to inform our people of the issues and persons involved in this election. Please exercise fairness, truthfulness and justice in your coverage of events, especially if your funds come from taxes. The people have a right to know the truth, the WHOLE truth.

TO THE YOUNG:

It is your future more than anyone else's, which is at stake in these elections. Inform yourselves well and work so that we may elect leaders you can be proud of and can emulate. Put your energy and idealism at the service of truth in these elections.

TO THE POOR AND OPPRESSED:

Those who have victimized you in the past will want to continue victimizing you. They will continue to use money, persuasion and intimidation for their selfish ends. Please resist them and do not cooperate in your own oppression.

TO ALL FILIPINOS, WE SAY:

Nasa tao ang gawa, nasa diyos ang awa. [The people must have the will, while God must have the compassion.] Hence:

1. Join groups who will keep vigil at the polls. We express our strong support for Namfrel [National Movement for Free Elections] in a special way.
2. Pray and fast, and JOIN THE PRAYER VIGILS, AND THE "SIMBANG GABI" [midnight Mass] NOVENA OF MASSES FOR CLEAN AND PEACEFUL ELECTIONS IN YOUR RESPECTIVE PARISHES AT 8:00 P.M., JANUARY 29-FEBRUARY 6.
3. Organize with your parish priest and co-parishioners such other activities as will contribute to free and honest elections.
4. Do not cheat or be party in any way to election violence and cheating. IT IS A VERY SERIOUS SIN TO VIOLATE THE DIGNITY OF YOUR FELLOW HUMAN, BEING BY ELECTION BRIBERY, CHEATING OR VIOLENCE.

While we urge you to all these, we commit ourselves to walk with you along the same difficult and courageous path of conversion. We also give you the assurance that the God who "has put down the mighty from their thrones and lifted up the lowly" (Lk. 1:52) is with those who pray, work, and suffer for justice and truth.

Your servant in the Lord, Jaime L. Cardinal Sin, Archbishop of Manila

LATE REPORT: STUDENTS PROTEST AT U.S. EMBASSY

HK221157 Hong Kong AFP in English 1146 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, Jan 2- (AFP) -- Militant students splashed red paint on the gates of the U.S. Embassy here today in a protest against a visit by the Seventh Fleet flagship and alleged American intervention in Philippine affairs.

Some 300 leftwing students staged an hour-long protest outside the embassy gates to protest what they called "U.S. intervention" in the Philippines' economic and political affairs, including a February 7 presidential election, eyewitnesses said. U.S. Marines armed with rifles and truncheons stood behind the locked embassy gates.

As riot police moved in to shoo away the demonstrators, a masked youth darted toward the gates and scrawled a cross in red paint on a coat of arms. "We will file charges against their leaders for this malicious mischief," Manila police chief Brigadier General Narciso Cabrera told reporters on the scene.

A League of Filipino Students (LFS) press statement distributed by the demonstrators said the elections "are in line with U.S. pressure for reforms" which were aimed at stabilizing the government of President Ferdinand Marcos.

It said the U.S.S. Blue Ridge -- flagship of the U.S. Seventh Fleet which docked at Manila Bay on January 15 -- was "meant to serve as a warning to all nationalist and democratic forces that America would not hesitate to intervene and use force."

END

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